PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,816—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
16th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL ...	5294	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7559	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA...	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA ...	6899	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MOOLTAN.....	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL ...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9700	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,676	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe.....	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6630	Etienne.....	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,630	Etienne.....	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

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1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
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LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	600
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1900.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Agra	4330	May 11	May 28	June 9	June 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 25	June 7	" 17	" 23
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 1	" 14	" 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5900	" 21	July 5	July 18	" 24
B	Trafford Hall	4460	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4100	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 p. m., or on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th June calling (at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 15th June

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12th June, 1906.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

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Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6060	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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AUSTRIA.....	R. Colledani.....	7,600	28th June 1906.

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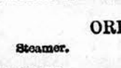

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "
CATANIA.....	4,030	.....	15th Aug. "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Beisito.....	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

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THE
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FOR JUNE, 1906.
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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SIMEON BENJAMIN WALKER, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MURAD and HAJI ISSUF ESMAIL, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Haji Issuf Mahomed Suleman deceased, the undermentioned property:—

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 33, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS FOLLOWS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, at the junction of the Khetwadi Main Road and Chunam Kiln lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 625 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 75, New No. 13,572 New Survey No. 7333, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1893 (L) and 1893 (LA) and street No. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows—on or towards the East by the property of Raghunath Makoond, on or towards the West by the Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or to wards the North by the property of Raghunath Makoond and which said premises are now and have for some years past been in the possession and occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 12th day of June 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Vithaldas Narayji late of Bombay Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, a landlord, Deceased.

MOTICHAND NARANJI, brother of the above named deceased of Bombay Bania Hindoo Inhabitant Landed proprietor residing at No. 4 New Nagpada outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and six and in the 6th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 11th day of June, 1905.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,
OR
THE COLABA GRAIN STORES,
LOWER COLABA.

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Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

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HOTEL METROPOLE.
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the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

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"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructioon at clearing and Forwarding Baggage etc.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plated ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE:—BAY WALER MARE, 15-2", 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness. Price Rs. 700. Apply W. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle. Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-9 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Rapidly First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 4.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MARTELL & Co., the well-known brandy distillers and shippers of Cognac, France, are the only firm of Brandy manufacturers whose products are entitled to be described as

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

Their Brandy is shipped under their well-known Blue and Silver Labels and trade marks bearing the name and style

J. & F. MARTELL,

and none other is genuine.

Messrs. MARTELL & Co. have NO CONNECTION with any other firm whatever, and no other person or firm is entitled to describe his or their Brandy or any other Brandy as "Martell's Brandy," or to use in connection therewith Messrs. Martell's well-known label or any imitation thereof.

Notice is hereby given that immediate proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found importing into or selling in Bombay or elsewhere in India, under the name of Martell's Brandy "or under any label in colourable imitation of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s well-known label, or under any trading name or style in imitation of the trading name or style of Messrs. Martell & Co., any brandy which is not of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s own manufacture and bottling.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA. Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 5 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Mr. K. R. Setna Stationer the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture, mostly by Davji Canjee, and others, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined plush velvet, chiffoniers and cabinets, marble top table and teapoys bedstead, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, rifle by C. E. Boschill, glassware, crockery ware best plateware table ornaments, pictures, windpiece lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Davison, Esq. proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH BOHEMIAN AND ITALIAN VASES, DOLTON PORCELAINWARE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH, COALPORT DINNER SETS, RICH CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of rich Bohemian and Italian flower vases, crockeryware, Dolton Crockeryware, transparent crockeryware oil paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames of different subjects by famous artists, velvet pile carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, waterproof lamps, cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, rich table ornaments, Coalport & Crown Derby dinner sets, rich glassware, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, table ornaments, pictures &c., the property of A. Paterson, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT VIS-A-VIS VICTORIAS, OPEN, PHAETONS MAIL PHETON HORSES etc.

Under instructions from Syed Sardar Ali Khan Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Annexe Apollo Bunder Fort, on TUESDAY the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., the following:—

1 English-built rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis, by R. Distiumal.
1 " " round shaped victoria, by " "
1 " " " by Cole & son
1 " " Victoria, by Richards.
1 " " Victoria.
1 " " Steel wheel maelphaeton.
2 String made rubber tyred victorias.
2 " " open phaetons.
10 Showy and strong Arab and Waler horses, going in harness.
10 Sets single harness,

Bombay, 13th June, 1906. CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Memonwada is advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). Messrs BANNATT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the Underwriters.—

Ex s. s. "Xaveri."

4 full-pressed bales Dholera Ginned cotton slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram, in very good order.
1 bay, pony quiet in harness
1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 5 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seed in bags, cotton seeds in bags, boxes of hardwares, boxes of Glassware, jutress in bags, wheat and tilly in bags, bundles of joggery bundle of ironsheets, iron bars bags of linseed, bales of F. P. cotton, uncut cotton, bundles of cotton woollen timber and plank, empty casks, bundles of dates, waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1906.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHAREBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £900,000
RESERVE FUND..... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Samarhaya	Hankow
Colombo	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manila	Kobe
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES SOLD AND SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchwang,	Tieling,	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

CALIFORNIA

"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE"

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

SYRUP of FIGS

Nature's Pleasant Laxative is a perfect remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all kindred ailments, pleasant to the taste, and prompt, gentle and thorough in action.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

California Fig Syrup Co., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 2 Rs. twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Re. 2.

WANTED

BY the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa. A good TRACER, for a term of 2 years on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters.

In reply, state experience, previous employment accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Apply Box No. 248J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY —WANTED Two EXPERT DRAFTSMEN. Must be able to Prepare Drawings and take out quantities quickly for estimating. Pay Rs. 250 Preference given to men with experience in large Railway Drawing Offices.

Apply sending copies of testimonials to—

J. G. H. COLLISTER,
Chief Engineer,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED

AN ENTRANCE PASSED of the Bombay University as a TEACHER to teach a son of Sardar. Pay would be detailed on receiving his request.

Apply to

SARDAR BAHADUR GURNAM SINGH,
SANGRUR, Jhind State, Punab.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	-
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	2
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	3
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	9
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee]	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	2
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	2
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	6
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye.	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" -

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

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Per Annum	Rs. 52

FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amborose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES,
Bombay,
„ PEARSON & Co., Seconderabad

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Morton Hall 2773 tons Captain J F Prowse sailed yesterday for Newport with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara 3103 tons Captain J M Tyrell sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Venetia 2333 tons Cantain J M Morran arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Needenfels 3417 tons Captain D Hartzog will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara 1353 tons Captain O Sewell arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O C.'s steamer Devanha, 4725 tons, Captain T H Hide, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr A K Dawoodbhoy Mrs Amlacbar and 2 children, Mr A Fisher, Mr S P May and Mr E G Turner. For Singapore—Sergt. and Mrs Watts and 3 children. For Melbourne—Capt C L Price. For Hongkong—Mr H S Kavarana. For Shanghai—Mr K Koodsma.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Venetia s.	Morran	Calcutta, May 22
12	Goalpara s	Sewell	Busreh, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Secunder s	Main	Mauritius
	Nerbudda s	Dewing	Persian Gulf, &c
	Ras Jesa s	Parrett	Dunkirk, &c
	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai, &c
	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Newport
	Satara s	Tyrell	Calcutta

The steamer Neidenfels, Hartzog, for Hamburg, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nairung, for Calcutta, &c
„ Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
9	Braconshire	G E Elliot	Madras
	City of S. arta	J A Elliott	Liverpool
	Obra	F R Cammart	Singapore
	Hatumat	P. ters	

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer India, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Tricste, from Japan, left Penang, for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The same Co's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 11th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 12.
FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ikbal s—1632 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil Co 30 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

Dalmatia s—1009 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji

Massilia s—43 bales twist waste A Abdoolrussool 14069 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil Co ; 120 bales cotton Ralli Bros 16000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilea s—2714 cwt crushed bones M Jamal 210 pales cotton Volkart Bros 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Nora s—1650 cwt gingellyseed J Fachlri & Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Fachelor s—1000 cwt cottonseed K Funchord 4 00 cwt rapeseed and 4000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon 100 cwt cottonseed E Oomersey

Dado s 2000 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR GOTHENBURG,

Hindoo s—135 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ST PETERSBURG.

Hindoo s—332 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—226 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR GENOA

Clan Macay s—1000 cwt myrabolams G Madhowji

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldnino s—112 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

D Baldnino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—16 bales hemp E Oomersey

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—20 bales wool M B Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—400 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

THE GOA LOTTERIES.

A TEST CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged L. M. Nunis, manager of a stall at Crawford Market, with keeping a lottery office. Mr. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D'Souza, Pleader, defended the accused. Before the case was proceeded with, the law points were discussed. The section under which the accused was charged was read by Mr. D'Souza, and ran as follows :—"Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both. And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum or to deliver any goods or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person or any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Mr. D'Souza, said that it was perfectly clear that accused never kept an office with regard to the "proposal" the Court held that the sale of the lottery ticket in question did amount to a "proposal" Mr. Sikandar Khan, Sub-Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, deposed, to having purchased three tickets in connection with the "Hospicio Sagrada C. de Maria" lottery. The prosecution of the accused was the result of Government instructions, which Mr. Sikandar Khan said he had received. After hearing the case for the prosecution his Worship charged the accused for having kept a lottery office, unauthorised by Government.

The judgment in the case has been reserved for to-day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 1-8	=	— 1-16
3 do, Rentes	98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-2	=	„
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 7-8	=	„

SILVER—

Spot in London	30	=	— 1-16
6 months hence	29 5-8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	65	=	— 1-3

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'17 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	20'48 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'86	=	„

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	„
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	=	+ 1-8
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 do	=	unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8 do	=	+ 3-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4 do	=	+ 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 21-2 done

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 3,480,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 46 5-8 — 3-8 J-J done
Brown 45 3-4—1-2 J-J value

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3-4 + 1-4 J-J done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 11-16 + 1-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Circassia

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6'05+4
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	13,000
Futures closed	steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'83 +7	5'84 +8	5'77 +8
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'70 +7	5'63 +7	5'64 +7
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'64 +7	5'65 +7	5'65 +7

Receipts at U S Ports	4,000	
Do. last year	12,000	
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	
Do. do Continent	20,000	

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'25+5	
Futures, month of July	10'72+7	a
Do. do Dec	10'51+5	

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to daily, weather reports indicating need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1 8+ 1-8	
Futures month of July	11'25+21	
D. do. Aug	10'35+10	
Tone at close	steady	

COTTON.

Total visible supply	2,550,000—110,000	
Do „ „ East Indian	261,000	
Total quantity in sight	10,490,000+ 80,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Monday 11th June 1906 :—

Cotton	4,065 bales.	
Wheat	13,133 cwts.	
Linseed	6,576 do	
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,561 do	
Gingellyseed	459 do	
Poppyseed	3,380 do	
Groundnut	nil do	
Castorseed	4,789 do	
Rice	1,631 do	
Myrabolams	2,610 do	
Cottonseed	10,107 do	
Mowrseed	107 do	
Gram	7,225 do	
Joowar	568 do	
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, JUNE 12.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	—	—	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	—	—	1s. 4 to 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	—		1s. 4 11-32 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	—		169 3-4 170
Marcks 3 do. do.	—		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	—		152 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	—		212
Japan 30 do.	—		150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'12
1st Settlement, 29th June	98'12

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th „	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone dull.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	7	0
Forward Sept	7	12	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	4	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	36	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	4,000 „

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'85 +3	5'87 +3	5 80 +3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'72 +2	5'67 +2	5'68 +2
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'68 +2	5'67 +2	5'68 +3

COTTON.—The market remains steady with quotations again partially raised Re, 1. The enquiry, however, continues on a very retail scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fly. terms)	190	180	...	Ready.
Bengal, M. G. (fly. terms)	199	189	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	198	188	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 205	199	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	204	197	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	205	198	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	204	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		207	201	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	210	204	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		208	202	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	214	208	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	203	257	do.
Bhownagar, (M. G.)	...	208	218	do.
Do (H. G.)	...	218	208	do.
Muzia (M.-G.)	...	203	197	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	254	do.
Westerns	...	...	233	do.
Coompta (M. G.)	...	...	207	do.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Export of Gold and Silver during the official year 1906-1907 :—

	Gold. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of April, 1906—			
Weight in ounces	147,257	114,8 4	33,113
Value in rupees	22,50,868	26,07,417	16,43,384
	Silver. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of April—			
Weight in ounces	11,533,557	1,369,631	10,172,926
Value in rupees	2,30,72,357	38,27,466	1,94,44,891
		TOTAL.	
	Imports.	Exports	Net Imports
	3,23,23,225	1,02,34,950	2,20,88,275

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1906-1907.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).
In the month of April, 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	10,87,869	10,78,102	21,35,961
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	5,271,463	83,36,114	1,36,07,577

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
Straits dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
2 Rupees	5,000,017	97,52,016	1,47,52,033
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees	4,58,007	....	4,58,007

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

	Rs.	Nil.
At Calcutta		Nil.
At Bombay		
Total		Rs. Nil.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MITCHELL.—June 11, at Chipstone, Nasik Road, Captain Hugh Mitchell (late Rifle Brigade) aged 60.

"STERLAKTONES"
NEW STOCK NOW READY.

The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

KEMP'S STERLAKTONES give protection from CHOLERA, TYHOID, DYSENTERY, &c., 8 gallons of water, can be made absolutely free from Bacteria, for about 2 annas in 2 minutes.

These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re. 1.

ONLY FROM.
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. ; Sun sets, 6h 37m. ; High water, 4-10m., 4-40a. ; Low water, 9-48m., 11-31a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., B. T.

City of Bombay Buildings Company, extraordinary general meeting.

THE S. M. SOBANI MEMORIAL.—The Trustees of the late Mr. Sidick Mohamed Sobani memorial free reading room and library fund have received a further subscription of Rs. 125 from Abdul Latif Hosan and Abdool Shukoor Abdul Latif in memory of their deceased father Hasan Oomer at the Ziarut ceremony.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. "General" will be closed at the General Post Offices 2 p.m. on Friday, the 15th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Gun Carriage Road, Lower Colaba, concerning the death of Bala Vishnu, a Hindu, aged 32 years. It appeared that the deceased lost his wife a few days ago, and since then his mind had been unhinged. He, too, was found to be missing on Sunday, and on Monday evening his body was discovered floating in a well near his house, at Lower Colaba. A verdict of suicide, in accordance with the above facts, was returned.

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music, at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p.m., to-day :—

March	Paris — E Mazzacapo
Overture	L'Emotion — Bouquier
Valse	Ma Belle Adore — Dudley Roy
Cramfonette	Euphonian Solo — Boquet
Selection	The Earl and the Girl — Ivan Caryll
March	La Mat chechi — Borel Clare
Valse	In the Good old Summer Fuse — F Fare
Galop	Early in the Morning — D'Cruz

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Whistling Rufus — Kerry Mills
Overture	Stradella — Amber
Selection	On Popular Ballads — Kappey
Valse	Nusges Roses — R Berger
Selection	The Little Mischus — Messager
American March	Navaho — Alstyne

CRICKET FIXTURES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

The following are the Cricket fixtures for the season :—

June—
16 Sat—Y M C A Out Ground
23 Sat—Parel Gymkhana Out Ground
26 Tues—Customs Athletic C Club Out Ground
28 Thu—Royal Garrison Artillery Home Ground
30 Sat—R I L I C C Club Home Ground

July—
7 Sat—Public Works Dept Out Ground
12 Thu—Royal Garrison Artillery Out Ground
14 Sat—G I P Ry Stores Home Ground
21 Sat—Grindlay Grous & C Club Out Ground
28 Sat—Islam Gymkhana Out Ground

Aug—
11 Sat—Bombay Impmt Trust Out Ground
18 Sat—Bombay Gymkhana Out Ground
23 Thu—R I M Dockyard Home Ground
25 Sat—Hindu Gymkhana Out Ground

Sept—
1 Sat—G I P Ry Stores Out Ground
8 Sat—Grindlay Grous & C Club Home Ground
13 Thu—Public Works Department Out Ground
14 Fri—R I M Dockyard Out Ground
15 Sat—Grant Medical College Home Ground
19 Wed—B B & C I Ry C C Out Ground
22 Sat—Y M C A Home Ground

Octr—
6 Sat—Parel Gymkhana Home Ground
13 Sat—R I L I C Club Home Ground
All Matches commence at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
* Whole Day Matches Commence at 11 A. M.

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

The following are the Cricket fixtures for the season :—

June—
17 Sun—Scratch Match, XI vs XVI
24 Sun—Jolly C Club
30 Sat—Greaves, Cotton C Club

July—
8 Sat—Dalwadia C Club
14 Sat—Customs C Club
15 Sun—Towsta Kasar C Club
22 Sun—Girgaum C Club
29 Sun—Aryan C Club

Aug—
4 Sat Elphinstone H S C Club
5 Sun—Young Hindu C Club
12 Sun—Friends' Union C Club
26 Sat—New Shivaji C Club

Sept—
9 Sun—Hindu Gymkhana
16 Sun—Young Hindu C C (Return)
23 Sun—Kshatriya C Club
30 Sun—Mahomedan C Club

"Morrhuol Creosote is a splendid and efficacious preparation in pulmonary troubles." (Unsolicited) J. W. BEAUMONT M. R. C. S. Eng. 3 April 1904.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND CHILD.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

On the Appellate side of the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of an appeal preferred by one Baban walad Dugadu, who was convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the murder of his wife and child and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Bhena and his child in the village of Hasnapur in the Sangamner Taluka. His wife had gone to her parents' house in the village of Tallegaon district about fifteen miles and the accused went to Tellegaon in the beginning of last December to bring his wife and child back to Hasnapur. On the 4th December they all left together on their way to Hasnapur. Three days later, a forest beat-guard discovered the dead bodies of a woman and a child lying in a forest. He reported the matter to the police. On the 8th December, Maida, accused's aunt went to see Bubu, his mother-in-law, at Tallegaon, and told her that certain corpses had been found, and that accused and his wife had not arrived at Hasnapur. Bubu set out with her brother to make enquiries On the way they were accosted by a police constable, and soon after the clothes found on the corpses, and clothes and other articles found in a bundle near the corpses, were shown to and identified by Bubu as the property of her daughter Bhena, accused's wife. Suspicion resting upon the accused, search was made for him in his house and the neighbourhood, but without avail until the 21st December, when he was found and arrested in the village of Loni. The bodies had become unidentifiable owing to decomposition. The head of the woman was found to be almost completely severed from the trunk ; and the child's body had also wounds on the neck. On the 22nd December, the accused made a statement before the third-class Magistrate of Sangamner. Mr. Roper remarked that the bodies were discovered too late for identification, but the clothes worn by mother and child, some of their ornaments, and various other articles, which they took from Tallegaon in a bundle, were identified by Bubu, and her identification was corroborated by other witnesses. All the circumstances preceding and subsequent to the murder, taken along with the accused's conduct and admissions, left not the slightest doubt in Mr. Roper's mind as to the accused's guilt. It could hardly be believed that the accused could have committed such an offence unless under serious provocation. The murder must have been a crime of impulse ; and that consideration, together with the fact that accused was comparatively a young man, induced the Sessions Judge to sentence the accused to transportation for life.

The Chief Justice said : In our opinion, it is not only probable that the accused committed the offence, but it is proved within the meaning of the Evidence Act, that he murdered his wife and child. The judgment of the learned Sessions Judge was clear and convincing, and we think there is nothing to add to it. We have no doubt as to the identification of the bodies, and the circumstances appear to us to converge in the most conclusive manner towards the view that it is the accused and the accused alone, who is responsible for the death of his wife and child. We must, therefore, confirm the conviction and sentence.

THE PARSIS IN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interesting speech delivered by Mr. Sykes, at London, on the distress and poverty of the Parsis in Persia, and his earnest appeal to the Zoroastrians, who assembled at the meeting, will, I trust, rouse the sense of generosity among the opulent of the Parsi Community, who are universally acknowledged to be possessed of charitable feelings and are always foremost in philanthropic works propagated to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless poor. Mr. Sykes has undertaken a similar work and all will sincerely wish him success. I doubt not that the wealthy Parsis will promptly respond to the appeal of Mr. Sykes, so vigorously and eloquently backed by our Ex-Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who, it seems, although far away, has sympathy for the really afflicted. The Parsi gentleman who sat the spur of the moment generously subscribed £500, and thus set the ball rolling deserves very great credit. Undoubtedly, others will follow forthwith. Now a word about Mr. Sykes' speech It appears he has critically studied the Zoroastrian lore. He is convinced that there existed such a personage as the great Magi the Irani Zarthust, the Parsi Prophet, who propagated a religion, monotheistic in principle and strictly enjoining the exercise of virtue and charity, so excellent in all its philosophic tenets, and as such respected even by the aliens and he is convinced that unquestionably the founder of it was the great Zoroaster of the times of yore. Now it seems strange and, here let me ask what has led our ex-Viceroy to be so sceptical as to there being a prophet like Zoroaster. When his Lordship remarked that he was confused about it, he should have been silent on the point, and not have stated that his studies of the Parsi religion made him believe that the prophet was a nebulous being. Lord Curzon is an eminently learned man, but I must say, with all deference that he betrayed want of thorough historical knowledge of the great prophet, when he made such an allusion. Even our modern European savants confess that it is very difficult to fully comprehend the poetry and philosophy of the Zoroastrian religion.—Yours &c.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

THE BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY.

A BOMBAY correspondent writes to "Manchester Guardian" under date April 27;—

Since January last there have been considerable changes in the state of trade here. Prices have given way in both cloth and yarn, and stocks have been accumulating locally as well as in the Far Eastern markets. There has been a fall in yarn since January last of about half an anna per pound in 10's and 12's large stock of which have accumulated in Hong Kong and Shanghai. There is still a brisk demand for 20's, in which the fall has been comparatively slight, and it is now within a quarter of an anna per pound of the highest point touched. Taking the low prices of yarn and the high prices of cotton, there is still a margin of from 1-2 to 3-4 anna per pound. The position as regards cloth is not so favourable as it was four months ago. There has been a slight fall in prices of about a quarter of an anna per pound, and both mills and dealers find it a little difficult to dispose of the stocks which have accumulated. The famine conditions in parts of the Bombay Presidency are the cause of this, but it is hoped that a good monsoon will put matters right. So far there has been no disposition on the part of the mills to lower prices and fore sales, but the large additions to the weaving capacity of the Bombay mills must in the near future have an effect on production and prices. A satisfactory point about the cloth trade is that, quality for quality, particularly the same prices are obtained as for Lancashire goods, and the Swadeshi movement, which is in full force in various parts of India, is likely to help those who are interested in the manufacture of cloth. Our local mills are now producing a superior class of goods, and where they have found it impossible to produce such goods out of indigenous cotton they have taken to importing Lancashire yarn in larger quantities than ever Profits, however, are not quite so good as they were some time back. The stock of cloth is estimated at about 40,000 bales.

The demand for staple cotton for the mills is good, and the price of cotton per candy is Rs. 10 higher than it was at the corresponding period last year. On the present prices of cotton it is computed that there is a profit of 1 3-4 anna per pound on manufactured cloth. Naturally, however, it is impossible to maintain a high rate of profit for a very long time, and new mills are going up, old premises are being extended, and nearly 12,000 looms are being added. The position, taking everything into consideration, is healthy, and may be expected to continue for some time. The labour question is the one dark spot on an otherwise unclouded horizon. The thirteen-hour day agreed upon by the millowners is not being adhered to by a certain section of the industry. Last night I took a motor-car ride, in company with a prominent mill-owner, through the cotton district, and we passed more than a dozen large mills hard at work. Some of them were working an hour overtime ; that is to say, one hour in excess of the limit to which all the millowners agreed. It is thought that the present arrangement will not hold good very long, and should the old hours be reverted to a great deal of disturbance may take place owing to outside influences. The men seem to be largely indifferent in the matter. They will work the extra time if they are ordered to, and provided they are well paid—and already they have received an increase of about 10 per cent, in their wages. There is a strong objection here to the Ahmedabad mills working long hours without restraint, and it is becoming increasingly clear that millowners would welcome any arrangement which would bring the mills in the Presidency into line for a uniform working day. If thirteen hours were fixed it would place no hardship on the trade, and should mills desire to work longer hours they could employ two shifts. There is now on the part of the Government of India a keen desire to foster local industries, but this is a case in which it would be well for the initiative to come from the millowners themselves.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

In Burma the rainfall has been general on the coast, but in the interior it has materially decreased and only a few falls have been reported. The principal amounts are : Mergui one and a half inches, Moulmein one inch, Diamond Island two inches, and Monywa half an inch. The direction of the wind from Diamond Island has changed during the past three days from South to North-West, and the flow of moist air into the interior of Burma has been partially interrupted. Cloud has decreased slightly and skies are now lightly to moderately overcast. Temperature is below normal practically over the whole of Burma. In Eastern Bengal and Assam rain is again nearly general and has extended into Bengal. Dibrugarh reports two inches, Tezpur one inch, Gauhati one and a half inches, Dhubri and Cherrapoonjee two and a half inches, Narayanganj two inches, and Jalpaiguri one and a half inches. The trough of low pressure lies in a south-south-easterly direction over Bihar Chota Nagpur, and the adjacent districts of Bengal. This has had the effect of restricting the rainfall to Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Bengal and has given dry westerly winds to Chota Nagpur, causing a large excess of temperature. Skies are heavily overcast over the greater part of North-East India. In the Punjab, Kashmir and the Central Provinces dust storms and thunderstorms have occured. The principal falls are Multan half an inch, Nagpur one inch, and Chanda half an inch. Could has decreased in the extreme north and in the Punjab and Rajputana while the air has become damper in the last two areas, in Central India and the Central Provinces. There has been a large fall in the temperature in the whole of North-West India, the greatest deficiency being ten degrees in Gilgit. Sirsa and Ajmere. In Gujarat and the Peninsula numerous falls of rain are reported, The principal are; Dwarka half an inch, Veraval two inches, Surat half an inch, Ratnagiri, one and a half inch, Goa, two and a half inches, Mormugao and Masulipatam one inch, Madras one inch and a half, Cuddapah four inches, Bangalore one inch, Salem two inches, and Trichinopoly and Madura one and a half inches. It is doubtful whether this precipitation is connected with the monsoon conditions. Cloud has slightly increased in the Madras Presidency, while the temperature is approximately normal everywhere except in Mysore and Malabar, where it is in considerable excess. Local rain is probable on the Burma Coast and a few falls in the interior. Nearly general rain is likely in Eastern Bengal and Assam, while rain will probably continue on the Bombay Coast, and South of the Peninsula. Some thunderstorms may be expected in the Central Provinces.

HEAVY RAIN AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 12.

The long expected rain came last night in the shape of a heavy downpour for several hours. Heavy clouds this morning portend a further supply of needful rain.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, Captain J. W. Thomson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, reports having experienced unsettled and rainy weather and heavy rain off Alleppy and Cochin. The steamer Venetia, Captain J. M. Morran, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Calcutta had rough weather.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1906.

THE TRIBUTE TO LORD MILNER.

AFTER the contemptible treatment of a great statesman by a degenerate House of Commons, it is consolatory to find that an assemblage of the greatest men of intellect of the nation gathered together, little over a fortnight ago, to pay tribute to that statesman's ability and his faithful discharge of the important duties with which he was entrusted by the Government of his country. We refer to the entertainment to Lord Milner, at which Mr. Chamberlain presided. Among those who desired to join in acknowledging the services of Lord Milner were Lord Curzon, Lord Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Lord Tennyson, Sir Edmund Fremantle, and Lord Kelvin, men who rank head and shoulders above the petty critics, who in the Commons sought to pass a vote of censure upon him—a proconsul, who, in despite of all, did inflexibly uphold the honour of the country through a period of almost unprecedented danger and difficulty Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the demonstration was the receipt of a number of telegrams from far distant colonies as well as from those of South Africa—messages from men and bodies representing all shades of political opinion—testifying to the fact that from his first assumption of office in South Africa, Lord Milner had redressed injustice, maintained British rule as the paramount Power and secured the rights of British subjects. Lord Milner was above politics or party and fully recognised that imperial matters must always be wholly outside the considerations of party warfare. The fact is known to the present Government, as it was known to the late Government and, had it been able to rise to its responsibilities, it would not only have intervened for his protection but have defended him, as earnestly as it would an administrator of its own selection, from attack or undeserved and ungenerous criticism. But, as Mr. Chamberlain remarked, these are days of short memories and it became necessary to remind the people what task he undertook and what were his claims on public gratitude.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech shows that the late Colonial Secretary has lost none of his power. His observations carried conviction and when he condemned his Majesty's Ministers for deserting Lord Milner in the House, a cry of execration rose from his hearers. "Because of great traditions Lord Milner was bound to support the Civil Servants of the State if they were unjustly attacked. He was insulted by a Minister, who only a few years ago beslavered him with fulsome praise. He was deserted by friends who hailed his appointment with shouts of applause." Yet it was among those people who were guilty of such base treachery that Mr. Chamberlain, on selecting him for the appointment, found those who spoke most highly of him and urged that he and none other should be entrusted with the onerous task of governing South Africa. Witnesses as to his capacity were most numerous among his political opponents. Then why do they now forsake him? Simply because they are afraid of their own party and are anxious not to precipitate the collapse of the most ricketty Administration ever formed by a great majority. But it matters not what they did, or in what they failed, now that the most distinguished representatives of the Empire's strength have paid tribute to Lord Milner's invaluable services and shown that England and all the Britains beyond the seas appreciate them. When Lord Milner, then Sir Alfred, went to South Africa, the situation was complicated and even then dangerous. The Jameson Raid had sown, not unnaturally, suspicion in the minds of the Boers. Racial jealousies had been aroused not only in the Transvaal, but also in the Orange River State, and in our own Colony at the Cape. The British, on the other hand, were discouraged and disheartened. They had grievances which had been always admitted. They saw no reason to hope that those grievances would be redressed, or that they would be supported by the sympathy and the assistance of the Motherland. The Government itself had well-founded complaints against the Transvaal for the breach in the letter and the spirit of the great convention which regulated our relations and which had conceded so much to the Boers. Exaggeration prevailed on all sides and among all parties, and it was impossible to secure trustworthy information. As soon as he had made himself master of problems of the country, Lord Milner spoke openly to the Dutch, and in a speech which was equally remarkable for its conciliatory and moderate tone, and at the same time, for its clear perception of the difficulties of the problems to be solved, he stated the conclusions at which he had arrived. After that, in a long series of despatches which have been published, he informed his Government at home and his country of the actual position of affairs. He saw, as no one had seen before, the real issues that were at stake. He remained at his post to strengthen the weak-kneed and to encourage the weak-hearted, and when the war was ended, then he worked untiringly to reorganise the country, for the restoration of its prosperity, and for the repair of the damage which had been caused by the war that, at any rate, he did his best to prevent. Mr. Chamberlain's peroration was magnificent. Lord Milner, has, he said, "restored the confidence of British subjects in the South African Colonies. He has extorted, even from his adversaries, the respect which adversaries always give to a brave man. He has marked out the lines on which constitutional freedom can be maintained and extended. He has the respect and esteem of all who appreciate disinterested work for the Empire. For the moment he holds no longer a high official position, but his services will always be given when required, and he will always remain one of the assets of the British Empire."

Lord Curzon's estimation of the man is virtually that of Mr. Chamberlain. But our ex-Viceroy recalled the fact that the British dominions beyond the seas have grown and spread upon the self-sacrificing and often ill-requited labours of such men as Lord Milner, that the Empire was not built up without courage and it could not be maintained without self-sacrifice: Cynics, he exclaimed, may scoff at Empire and doctrinaires may denounce it, but it is bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. We cannot get away from it. We cannot deny our progeny. We cannot disown our own handiwork. And in the building up of that Empire—in which the vast majority of the people believe—no one in recent years, has done so much as Lord Milner. The reply of the distinguished administrator to the observations of his friends, was modest, almost to a fault. He did not desire to escape criticism, or even censure, if need be, much less to be treated with raw generosity. Yet not only he, but every servant of the State demanded that his work and his service should be judged as a whole, that allowances should be made for difficulties and that the public should not be extreme to note and mark what is done amiss when it is desirable to mark every successful discharge of arduous duty. But hereafter England will agree in regarding Lord Milner as one of our greatest Empire-builders and it will not be long before they will recognise, to quote the concluding words of Mr. Chamberlain, "the love of our Colonies for the Motherland depends on their respect for her. They never will respect the Motherland if she show ingratitude to her children. Any blow struck at an individual is a blow struck also at the great army of Civil Servants to whom the Empire owes so much, and of whom Lord Milner is one of the most distinguished ornaments."

A SUCCESSFUL PRISON EXPERIMENT.

As an outcome of efforts initiated by the Hon. Mr, Fulton in 1904 to evolve a means of relieving the overcrowded state of the Bombay jails an experiment was tried of inaugurating a "special class" in the Thana prison. The men were to be selected and ruled as follows : They shall be kept absolutely separate from all other prisoners and shall be allowed the following privileges :—To wear a plain white pagri and clothing of white dungaree, made after the pattern of the clothing of a free man of their respective caste. A blanket and mat of prison manufacture and a brass lota and thali to be issued to each prisoner ; to earn the same pay and remission as a "convict warder," to purchase, with the permission of the Superintendent, tobabcco, sweetmeats, etc, of the value of annas 8 per month. No intoxicating drug or liquor to be permitted ; to write letters, have interviews and have books at the descretion of the Superintendent ; and also paper and pen and ink, or slate and pencil if the prisoner so desires ; to converse freely with prisoners in their own class ; but no disorder or singing to be permitted ; to be allowed the free exercise of their religion as far as possible, to be granted rations on the scale of a convict warder, and to be allowed to cook for themselves, during the day they were to be supervised by the paid gardeners and by overseers appointed by the Superintendent from amongst themselves, and during the night by Overseers. The prisoners were to be accommodated in the dormitory above the rear gate of the Special Prison, Thana. The first report on the working of the class is now to hand, and is very satisfactory. The special class was started at Thana on the 1st January 1906 The Superintendent was naturally very careful at first, and at the present moment has only 30 convicts working in the class, but he is now quite ready to receive the extra 10 men who will be sent to him as soon as possible. The Superintendent is very pleased with what he has seen of the class. They work very well and intelligently. He discusses improvements with these men and finds that they enter into the spirit of the work and talk matters over as free men would. They have given no trouble so far. As the men cook their own food, can smoke and talk and are dressed like ordinary cultivators, their lives are by no means unhappy, and they all would appear to appreciate very much the change that has come over their lot, So far no black sheep has managed to get into the fold. The authorities are prepared for any trouble which such an individual might cause. It must be remembered that these men are not guarded, and any one of them could run away unnoticed at any time while in the garden. Their own interests and the trust placed in them will doubless prevent many escapes. At the Farm School (Reformatory School) at Red Hill there are some 300 youthful habituals who live in six houses scattered over an estate of about 250 acres. No wall or hedge marks the boundary of this small estate, but the escapes are very few and far between. So, it is hopad, will be the case at Thana. If the attempt at reform is to be a success, the prisoners must be trusted and if they feel they are trusted they will probably repay the authorities by behaving properly.

TRADE IN PERSIA.

GERMANY tells us that her interests in Persia are purely economic whereas the British are political. We politely beg to differ from Germany's opinion, for our interests are by no means purely political. Mr. Vice-Consul Richards has just issued his report on the trade and commerce of Bushire for last year, which was agriculturally favourable. The trade of the port, however, was hampered by the action of the new Director of Customs, who endeavoured to bring into force new regulations which were not understood by the Persian merchants. Fearing that these meant further taxation they determined to boycott the custom-house and help was forthcoming from Teheran, Shiraz and Ispahan. A deadlock in trade resulted in which the European merchants were driven to join and the dispute which lasted from five to six weeks caused a heavy decrease in the custom-house returns for the first six months of the year, and this is held to be partly responsible for the decrease of £127,893 on the whole year. This was the chief disturbing element in the year's trade, but other minor ones made themselves felt, and the history of the year is somewhat of an account of misunderstandings between various parties. Heavy movements in exchange had an adverse effect on the trade in grain as a heavy fall occurred at the end of the harvest season consequent on rumours of Persian loans. The Indian exportation of rice is beginning to suffer under the new customs duties, and greater attention is being paid to its cultivation in Persia, while Calcutta tea, costing 4 annas a pound in India, has to pay as nearly as possible 92 1/2 per cent. Notwithstanding this there has been a considerable increase in the import of tea both from India and Batavia, while Russia shows a decrease of some £5,000. One of the unfair mulctings of the new "Reglement Legal" is seen in the trade in gunny bags which, though imported solely for use in the export trade, have to pay nearly 14 per cent. Iron, tin, copper, gold and silver manufacture show a decrease of a hundred thousand pounds and the import trade in piece goods has been considerably neglected though sugar has found a ready market owing to the cessation of supplies from Russia. The total result of the year shows an increase in export of £14,960 over 1904, but when the increase of £29,136 in export of specie is taken away it shows a decrease of £14,176. It is estimated that forty to forty-five thousand tons of wheat and barley were smuggled from the various small ports of Southern Persia during the year to Basreh, Koweit, Bahrein and the Arab ports on account of the duties and from Bushire only 476 tons were exported by bona fide traders, although the harvest was as good, if not better, than in 1894, when from forty to fifty thousand tons were exported. Mr. Richards is very emphatic on the point that it is a market which the trader must study so that he can supply exactly what is required. There is, in his opinion, an opening for a good all-round general commercial traveller in Persia. He should be young and energetic, capable of travelling in a country where mules and horses are practically the only means of conveyance from one place to another ; the more languages he can converse and correspond in the better, French being essential, and he should be prepared to deal in all classes of goods, both big and small. But the chief thing he must possess is the power of appreciating what is required and a close study of detail.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Banca left Moji on the morning of the 10th instant, and is expected to arrive at Singapore on the 20th June.

The Bahawalpur State has decided to build a railway from Khanpur to Chacharian Sharif, on the Indus. The line will be about 22 miles in length and will comprise four stations.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India to Local Governments to appoint one or more duly qualified persons to the Electric Inspectors under the Indian Electricity Act.

Mr. Doran, who has been a delegate representing India at the recent Postal Conference, returns to Bombay from Rome on the 22nd instant and takes over the Bombay circle from Mr. Whymper who goes on leave till the end of the year.

In consequence of the misconduct of the inhabitants a punitive police post has been established at the villages of Gandal, Mansar, Kamra, Mulla, Munsur, Kalu, Khurd, Kotha, Lundi, Nurpur and Tajak in the Attock District.

NEWS has just reached Secunderabad from Ootacamund, announcing the engagement of Miss Frances Macquoid, sister of Major Macquoid, D.S.O.; and well-known in the amateur theatrical world, to Major A. E. Milner, R. A. M. C., Headquarters Staff 9th Secunderabad Division.

EARLY in the summer of 1843 a letter to the Editor appeared in the "Mofussilite," Meerut, complaining that the wages of punkah coolies had risen from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a month, and that as there was an insidious attempt to increase the same to the intolerable figure of Rs. 3 it was time the European community combined in resistance. In spite of that protest the rise has continued until it has become a really serious one to people of small means. But, apart, from cost, the difficulty due to the general scarcity of labour, of getting coolies at any price has been experienced in recent hot weathers by all classes, and the introducton of electric power into Lahore this year though the cost is as yet higher than manual labour, is to be heartily welcomed. The installation that lights the Mall is now being utilised to drive fans in the Chief Court, the Accountant-General's office and the Post and Telegraph Offices. The Punjab Club has its own installation. The mofussil is beginning to follow the suit of the Presidency town and the punkah must meet the fate of other old-world institutions. It has always meant dull work on other side and often irritation on the other, so there should be no deep regret when the punkahwallah makes his final salam and with him goes the associated word "Kencho."

THE experience gained in the enlistment of Moplahs would seem to show that sufficient men of the right stamp cannot be obtained for two battalions. The 78th were given a turn of frontier service at Dera Ismail Khan last year, but they were unable to stand a winter in the Indus Valley and they are now stationed at Ahmednagar, in a climate more suited to their physique. If it is found that one battalion only can be maintained, an opportunity will arise for raising a new regiment, and it is to be hoped that the old Frontier Force will not be forgotten. In the reductions which took place in the early '80's the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Punjab Infantry were mustered out, a blunder which the Military Member of the day was mainly responsible for, Many new regiments have been raised since then, says the "Pioneer," but the claims of the Frontier Force to consideration have been ignored. In the Army List, however, there is no 24th Cavalry and no 60th Infantry, and thus the hope has been entertained that in time these gaps would be filled up by the raising of the two regiments disbanded twenty-four years ago. There is no present intention of increasing the Cavalry, but if the Moplahs are reduced to one battalion the 60th Infantry (Frontier Force) might well be called into existence.

CAPT. KINCAID-SMITH having asked the Secretary for War the average cost to the State per horse supplied to officers as chargers, including upkeep, staff, stabling, &c.; and whether, considering the unsatisfactory results of this arrangement, he would consider the advisability of giving a grant of money to officers towards the cost of providing themselves with chargers, Mr. Haldane says:—The average price allowed in Estimates for the purchase of chargers is £85, and this sum covers the cost of purchase, and of the staff, upkeep, stabling, &c., before issue to the officer. The suggested grant of a sum of money to him to buy his own charger would not enable him to buy a horse as economically as under present arrangements, as he has not the same opportunities as an expert buyer, who purchases several horses at a time.

THE MANIFOLD.

There are few more interesting streams in England than North Staffordshire's Manifold. From its spring head just under Flash, some fifteen hundred feet above sea, to its bright green outgush from its cavern bed by Ilam it is nearly always a stream of character. Flash's lonely hamlet, niched so high up on the south side of Axe Edge, might, if the world were on Mercator's plan and the atmosphere and its own eyesight suitably helped it, look right away to the English Channel. One marvels a little how a village of its size contrives to support itself upwards amid such stony soil as this of the moorlands. Pedestrians from Buxton no doubt drink something in its little inns, but of other external industry there seems none for it in this century. In more lawless times it had better chances. Its proximity to Cheshire and Derbyshire (a change of venue), as well as its remoteness, then made it loved of prize-fighters and their backers assembled here to enjoy themselves in defiance of the statutes. "Flash" notes and coins have also given the village immortal notoriety.

From this place of birth the Manifold rushes in the yellow and crimsoned ruts of the moor towards the failing old town of Longnor. It drops five hundred feet in about five miles, and then begins to meander in earnest. Setting nearly due south in a rather level valley between the hills, it zigzags all the way to the base of the great copper mountain of Ecton, which in the eighteenth century did so much for the banking accounts of the Dukes of Devonshire. Something of Axe Edge's ferrugineous tinting accompanies it thus far. By Longnor its bedstones are coloured a bright red, but there is less and less of the red as it approaches its downright romantic stage where the hills close in upon it. By Wetton Bridge, where its short course is already two-thirds accomplished, it is clear enough to satisfy the most fastidious trout or grayling. Hereabouts in an ordinary summer you shall notice a remarkable and somewhat abrupt dwindling of its water, until all in a half-mile or so, you come to a dry white bed. The river, which from time immemorial has worked a mill at Wetton Bridge, as well as several others further north, vanishes completely. If you want to see the rest of its flow to Ilam you must sink with it under the stones. On either hand the banks spring hundreds of feet not much out of the perpendicular; little wooded ravines and limestone escarpments succeed each other until Ilam's glade is reached. Here the water returns to light again from the rocks, and hastening to its bed among the trees, makes for the Dove, two miles lower down.

This is the Manifold's methodical manner of conducting itself in a dry season. Commonly its open-air bed has a certain supply of water, and at Ilam receives the subterranean current as so much independent addition to its body. Dr. Johnson would have been less sceptical about the Manifold's vagaries if he had visited Ilam in a drought. Even as it was, he ought to have been convinced that the two streams were really one by the Ilam gardener's attestation that he had put in corks where the river sinks into the ground at Wetton and had catched them in a net placed before one of the springs where the water bursts out at Ilam. Dr. Johnson would perhaps have been still more annoyed by the untruthfulness of Mr. Port's gardener if this worthy had referred also to the Manifold's tributary, the Hamps. Yet what is true of the one stream is true of the other. The little Hamps, or Hanse, as Drayton calls it, rises on the east side of Morredge's curved back, makes south, and then doubles north in (and under) a ravine of its own, pretty much like Manifold's between Wetton and Ilam. A very old country map now before the writer marks both these streams for about four miles as running underground, and so they will continue to run in dry weather unless the local landowners combine to stop their tricks. There has been talk of such action, though one may hope they will leave nature alone.

Manifold's charms are most vigorous by Wetton. The town (it will like to be called that) stands high above the stream, a mile or two from the bridge. That is the way of these moorland hamlets. Grindon's spire the other side of Manifold, seems quite in the sky, and Butterton's more north, resembles it. Wetton and its neighbour Alstonefield, Grindon and Butterton, are all about a thousand feet above sea, and all separated from each other by deep glens. The local air is strong and pure of course, so that it is no surprise to find that consumptives are sent hither from the Potteries and even from Manchester. Wetton claims rather particular mention. The name has been learnedly derived from Wodin. In Doomsday-book it is Wadestone, which to the common mind connects it with the river and no god, pagan or otherwise. But it is Wetton now, and Wetton it will remain for the rest of its time, a charactestic moorland knot of stone houses, with a pointed peaklet behind for the beacon fires which it has lit on occasion for centuries, as slow and lifeless a hamlet of trim cots, little shops, and Jacobean manor-houses turned into farms, all centring about its old church, as any other in these windy uplands.

Chief object here is the Thor's House, or cave, which brings us back from the hamlet to the Manifold. Near where the river in its summer fainness disappears a cliff some five hundred feet high towers on the left bank. There is a step lower slope clad with brushwood, above which the rock soars, with a cavern of great size in its face and a Tarpeian precipice above it to the summit. From certain aspects this Cave of Thor is almost stupendous, though in actual measurements its mouth is but 30ft. by 23ft. On an average day the Manifold speeds by its base, very green, with feathery white little water-falls. Its depth down is becomingly exaggerated by the steepness of the declivity, and so is the grandeur of the defile both ways. The cave is, moreover, awkward to approach whether from Wetton or the river bank and once in its red maw the subsidence of its saidstone roof has made the slope of its flooring so sharp towards the outer precipice that one is disposed to exaggerate this also. All its appointments combine to make it a very respectable landscape feature.

Tradition supports circumstances in the matter. Hard by on the uplands, just south, is the site of an old British camp of great, though nowadays rather vague, size. This is Benebury, where Coelred, King of Mercia, is believed to have beaten off Ina, the West Saxon king, in A. D. 716. One may look earlier still, and with some, believe that this was also one of the strong points of ancient Britain's resistance to Rome. Thor's House (as the old map has it) is, however, a more difinite relic of the past. Excavation has brought forth from its soil, deep down many a domestic and ornamental trifle of the stone and iron ages of mankind, most of which may be seen in the Derby Museum. A single human skeleton, buried upright, has been also reported, though without details which might have given peculiar interest to the discovery. It is a pity that the investigations begun in 1864 were not carried much deeper than they were. The cave weathers badly, and probaly has done so ever since it was a cave. Its various levels ought therefore to be as rich in their yields as those of the old Glastonbury lake village.

Thor's House is Manifold's most sensational marvel, but there is much more in its winding valley. Old stone manor houses dot its high banks, with legends to them. Ilam recalls St. Bertram and the late Mr. Hanbury. In its churchyards is a Runic Cross that dates from times much nearer to St. Bertram's time than to ours. Until the other day the Manifold was much out of the way of the tourist who relied upon the train for his movements. The light railway in these parts now opens its valley to all the world and his wife, and it may be recommended for a day's exploration in its lowers parts, even after Dovedale though preferably before it.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin states that the German Government has concluded an agreement with the British Government similar to those already existing with France, Holand, Italy, Belgium, and the United States for the mutual protection of trade marks in China. The agreement provides that German Consular judges in China shall be directed to take proceedings against persons subject to their jurisdiction who illegally use trade mark duly registered in Germany by a British subject. The British Government on its part has agreed that a German subject can take action against a British subject before the British Consular Courts, with the provision, however, that the British Minister at Peking gives written permission for the step. This permission, it is assured, will, if the agreement is mutually observed, doubtless be given in every case.

THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM THE KING.

Tribute from the Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Both at home and in the Colonies Mr. Seddon's death has everywhere evoked the warmest tributes and deep regret at the Empire's great loss.

The body was embalmed and taken in a steamer to New Zealand. At the request of the Commonwealth the Naval authorities granted a warship to take the body back, but meanwhile the steamer had sailed.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, his deep regret at Mr. Seddon's death, adding that his long loyal and distinguished services secure for him a permanent place among the statesmen who have most zealously fostered the sentiment of kingship on which the unity of the Empire depends.

Lord Elgin has telegraphed to Lord Plunket the Government's regret and sympathy.

RUMOURED PLOT AGAINST THE POPE.

Fear of a Bomb Outrage.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

A solemn service for the beatification of a Spanish saint took place at St. Peter's at Rome on Sunday and was presided over by His Holiness the Pope. The ceremony was very sparsely attended, although many thousands were invited to it. This was in consequence of a report, which is apparently well accredited, that some French Anarchists were plotting a bomb outrage directed against the life of His Holiness.

Extraordinary police precautions were taken.

GERMAN REVERSE IN DAMARALAND.

The Casualties.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Germans have lost two officers and eight troopers killed and ten wounded in routing 250 Hottentots on the 3rd instant.

CONSULS IN KOREA.

Russia's Acknowledgment to Japan.

A despatch from Tokio says that Russia has agreed that Consuls in Korea shall receive their exequaturs from the Mikado.

THE LIBELS ON SIR M. BHOWNAGREE.

"Unwarrantable Imputations."

REYNOLDS' WITHDRAWS.

Reynolds's Newspaper prominently apologises for reproducing leaders and aspersions on Sir M. Bhownaggree in August 1905 and regrets publishing unwarranted imputations against a man with an honourable and distinguished record.

THE STATE OF POLAND.

Mutiny of a Russian Regiment.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Terrorism in Poland continues. The burgomaster and a high official of Siedlce, and the Chief of the Police at Bielsc have been shot dead.

A Russian regiment has mutinied at Poltava and paraded the streets singing, with their Band playing. The General has conceded the men's demands.

THE NATAL WAR.

Heavy Zulu Losses.

The enemy's casualties in the fighting with Mackenzie's force were four hundred. Many were shot in the trees from which they threw their assegais.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDALS.

Prominent Officials Charged with Forgery.

Messrs. Gillette and Grannis, former Vice-Presidents of the New York Mutual Life, have been indicted at New York for forgery.

HONOURS FOR INDIA STUDENTS.

Success at the University.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Rajan, an Indian Government scholar is bracketed with Senior Wrangler and Mr. Berendranath, born in Bengal and educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, is sixth Wrangler.

THE ELLEN TERRY JUBILEE.

Women Worshippers.

Ellen Terry Jubilee celebration at Drury Lane takes place to-day.

The first arrival commenced at ten yesterday morning outside the theatre, and hundreds, chiefly women, supped, slept and breakfasted on the pavement and passed last night on camp stools and on rugs. Ellen Terry came out last midnight and tearfully thanked her devotees.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCIES.

Mr. Lyttelton to Seek Election.

SELECTION IN THE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The City Conservatives have selected Sir Frederick Banbury to replace Sir Edward Clarke.

It is understood that the Hon. Heneage Legge, member for St. George's Hanover Square, is about to resign his seat and that Mr. Lyttelton will be a candidate for the seat.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Lyttelton has been adopted as candidate for St. George's Hanover Square in succession to Mr. Legge.

[Col. the Hon. Heneage Legge, who is fourth son of the Earl of Dartmouth, has represented St. George's Hanover Square Division since 1900 but, has an interesting record before he took up a Parliamentary life. Educated at Eton he joined the Army and obtained his Captaincy in the Coldstreams, later being Lieut-Col. of the 9th Lancers. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 obtaining the medal with clasp and bronze star and in 1884 became Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy. His first bid for a Parliamentary seat was in 1885 when he contested the Holmfirth Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1900 he commanded the Reserve Regiment of Lancers. His majority in the election of 1900 was 2,574 and in January last he defeated Mr. M. C. Mallik by 2,073 polling 4,264 votes to his opponent's 2,191.]

[Sir Fredrick George Banbury is the first Baronet, the title being created from years ago, ten years after he first entered Parliament as Conservative Member for the Peckham Division of Camberwell. It is certain that he will have a large following at the Polls, for as a Trustee and Manager of the Stock Exchange he carries not only practically every vote in that body but the confidence of several other equally large bodies, such as Lloyds, the Baltic and the host of Finance which is chiefly Unionist. Sir Frederick who was born in 1850 is senior partner in the firm of Frederick Banbury and Sons, Stock Brokers of Warneford Place and is a Director of the Great Northern Railway. The City of London is always regarded as a perfectly safe seat and Mr. Gibson Bowles was hopelessly defeated at the bye-election recently.]

PATRONAGE FOR MAHOMEDANS.

Another Circular of Sir B. Fuller.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes to-day a letter addressed by Sir B. Fuller to the Commissioners of Divisions and District Judges on the small proportion of ministerial posts held by Mahomedans in Divisional, District, and sub-divisional offices in Eastern Bengal, and asking them as to the best means of remedying the injustice that is thus done to members of that community. Their opinion is invited as to the practical steps which can best be adopted to redress the balance of patronage in divisional and district offices and they are asked to submit an early report upon this important question and for any suggestions that they may wish to make to secure the practical adoption of a policy which has long been approved by Government, but which it has hitherto been found difficult to bring into active operation.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Appeal Admitted

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Calcutta High Court to-day admitted the appeal of the Bearer, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Darjeeling, to transportation for life for the murder of Mr. Goss at Phoobersing.

SILK IN MURSHIDABAD.

Attempts at Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Bengal Silk Committee have addressed a letter to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, urging the adoption of measures calculated to improve the silk industry in Murshidabad.

A MASONIC INSTALLATION AND DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Captain Longridge was installed last evening as Worshipful Master of the Lodge Himalayan brotherhood and at night the usual annual installation banquet was held in the Town Hall. After the usual loyal and masonic toasts Worshipful Brother Watson proposed the "visiting bretheren" which was replied to by Rev. E. Mackenzie. The health (of non masonic guests was proposed by Col. Frank Liegh and responded to by Sir Louis Dane; while "the ladies" was proposed by Brother Major F. Rennick and responded to by Brother R. E. Holland.

DR. SVEN HEDIN LEAVES SIMLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Doctor Sven von Hedin who was a guest at Viceregal Lodge left Simla yesterday afternoon.

EARTHQUAKE AGAIN AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

There was a slight shock of earthquake in Simla at a quarter to three p. m. yesterday (11th.)

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN MITCHELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 12.

The funeral of Captain Mitchell took place this morning at Deolali with Military honours. The Government officials from Nasik, many Municipal Councillors and a number of tramway workers attended. The service was read by the Rev. A. Monwaring, Rural Dean of Nasik.

There was a steady downpour of rain early in the day and monsoon conditions prevail.

THE PARTITION AGITATION.

Renewed Ardour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The cases of four Babus against the Police of Barisal on charges of riot, assault, snatching away copies of the Presidential address and dispersion of Conference were yesterday dismissed by Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghose, the Senior Deputy Magistrate.

The "Bande Mataram" procession cases came up for hearing yesterday at Mymensingh and the two accused Babus were fined Rs. 30 each.

At the Mymensingh Municipal Election, Babu Shama Charan Ray, who was threatened with dismissal by the Magistrate, was unanimously elected Chairman and Babu Nisikanta Ghose re-elected Vice Chairman by a majority, the latter's election being opposed, it is said, by many officials.

Mr. Surendranath Banerji, the Honble Mr. J. Choudhury and Mr. Kalyabisarad arrived at Berhampore in Murshidabad on Saturday and received a grand ovation. They were garlanded and "Bande Mataramed" to their houses. The students gave Mr. Surendranath an address and he advised them to stick to the Swadeshi vow. The several Bengalee, so-called Leaders, are now abroad stumping the country.

THE BARISAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bannerjee's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee will probably move the High Court to morrow against the decision of the District Judge of Buckergunge affirming the sentence of the fine of Rs. 200 passed on hsm by the District Magistrate at Barisal for contempt of court.

CANALS IN BENGAL.

A Scheme for Early Realisation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JUNE, 12.

A scheme for the canalisation of the Tollys Nulla is at present under the consideration of the Governor and will be referred to the Government of India. It is hoped to carry out the scheme before long. It is also proposed that there should be a canal for inland steamers and flats from Bidyadharn to the Hooghly and that a lock should be provided at Hastings.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

This evening what might have proved an alarming accident occurred on Holkar's bridge, Kirkee. An artillery brake driven by an officer ran into two victorias occupied respectively by Parsi ladies, and gentlemen and children, belonging to Mr. Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy's family who had just arrived from Bombay. The brake and one victoria interlocked, the latter containing the ladies and children being badly damaged. Fortunately the horses, though started, remained stationary, but had they elected to bolt against the wooden palings of the bridge, which being of ancient construction would have easily given away, there would have been no alternative but to dash into the river twenty feet below. After a deal of trouble, the carriage was extricated and ladies who were greatly shaken were removed.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A DRIVER'S WIFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

The case brought by Driver O'Callighan, G. I. P Railway, against Guard Judge was proceeded with to-day before the City Mamlatdar.

Mrs. O'Callighan on being examined said Maud Johnson travelled with her all the way from Sholapur to Dhond when the accused was in her compartment. She made no report of the matter on reaching Dhond. She had spoken to her husband about it. Besides the improper letter accused had written to her there was nothing in his conduct to show that he had any immoral object in view. She avoided him after she received the letter and it was this that made her return to her husband. She had no correspondence with her relations.

Some letters, which she had written to her aunt, Mrs. Roberts, were read and put in. One of these letters, dated 25th November last, stated that her aunt need not be surprised at seeing her coming at any time to Mrs. Roberts' place at Bombay on account of strained relations with her husband, that she would work for herself and that she could not endure what she was suffering.

Mrs Roberts in cross examination said that she noticed nothing whatever improper in the conduct of the accused towards Mrs. O'Callighan. She was present when living Dhond. When Mrs. O'Callighan accompanied her, there were angry words between husband and wife in another room and she heard the latter cry out "Why did you give me such a kick in my stomach?" Mrs. O'Calligham said, "I cannot stay here to-night or I will be killed." It was more fear of the husband than love of the aunt that made her accompany Mrs. Roberts. The relationship between husband and wife during her stay at Dhond was not a cordial one at all.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next when accused's statement will be taken.

THE ITALIAN MOTOR TRIALS.

THE Italian paper "La Tribuna" gives the awards in the Italian Gold Cup Motor Touring Trials as follows:—

1	Fiat, driven by Sig. Lancia Coppa d'Oroand	Fr. 25,000
2	Zust, driven by Sig. Maggioni	Fr. 6,000
3	Itala, driven by Sig. Cagno	Fr. 3,000
4	Fiat, driven by Sig. Nazzaro	Fr. 1,500
5	Fiat, driven by Sig. Ebaechia	Fr. 1,000
6	Napier, driven by Mr. Macdonald.	Fr. 500
7	Napier, driven by Mr. Grentwerth	Fr. 500
8	Isotta Fraschini, driven by Mr, Fraschini	Fr. 500

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel H. S. Andrews Speed, Royal Engineers is permitted to retire with effect from 7th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pringle, A. V. O., is to officiate as Principal Veterinary Officer in India until the arrival of Colonel J. A. Nunn, in addition to his own duties.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE NATAL RISING.

IMPERIAL TROOPS READY.

London, May 26.—A Reuter's message from Pretoria states that the situation in Natal is very serious, and that the local Imperial troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to take the field. Zulu spies are swarming in Pretoria.

FRUITLESS PARLEYINGS.

RETREAT OF BAMBAATA.

The parleyings from the surrender of the rebel chief Siganandi have proved fruitless, owing to the influence of Bambaata's agents. Colonel Mackenzie will now resume vigorous operations against Siganandi's stronghold at Mome. Bambaata, on May 19, retreated from Mooia Mountain, where Colonel Mackenzie destroyed the kraals of Mongodi, his chief lieutenant. Bambaata's destination is unknown. Four of his companions remain at Mome.

London, May 26.—Bambaata is now reported to be moving towards Swaziland at the head of an impi, or regiment.

The Natal forces are continuing their harassing movements against the rebels, and have destroyed the kraals belonging to M'Teli's tribe.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

STATEMENT BY LORD RIPON.

London, May 25th.—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Avebury, who has been active in promoting friendlier relations between England and Germany, asked if any steps had been taken to realise the Primier's views on the subject of international disarmament.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, replied. He said that the Government would not do anything to weaken the Empire, but they intended to advance the question of disarmament if favourable opportunity offered.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), in a weighty speech, said that Great Britain must think twice before undertaking any general disarmament. She must object to any binding compact in regard to the Navy, so essential was the latter to the country's life. She must guard her freedom of action.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, M. P.

CONFLICT WITH LONDON CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

London, May 26th.—The City Conservative Association has carried a resolution affirming "That the explanation offered by Sir Edward Clarke, senior Conservative M. P. for the city of London, for the sharp divergence between his pre-election speeches and his parliamentary action relative to tariff reform, is unsatisfactory, and that the Association considers that he has forfeited its confidence."

KEIR-HARDIE NOT TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

London, May 26.—Mr. James Keir-Hardie, leader of the Independent Labour Party, has informed Mr. Ramsey Macdonald, M. P., Secretary of the Labour Representation Committee, that he will be unable to accompany the Labour members to Australia in August, owing to the probability of an autumn session and the state of his own health.

THE MINING OPERATIONS.

SYNDICATE OF AUSTRALIANS.

London, May 26.—Reuter's Penang correspondent states that a number of influential Australians have formed a syndicate, with a capital of £10,000, for the purpose of exploiting tin in the Malay Peninsula, a region which supplies more than half the world's annual production of that metal, of which the demand at present is more than usually in excess of the supply. It is considered probably that this syndicate will go in for deep mining operations.

A BRITISH MINING COMMISSION APPOINTED.

London, May 26.—A very representative Royal Commission, with Baron Monkswell, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and of the London County Council, as chairman, has been appointed to inquire into and report upon a number of questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the mines Act. Its commission also includes an authority for it to decide whether certificates of competency granted to managers and under-managers of mines in the colonies should not be accepted in Great Britain.

INSURANCE SCANDALS.

MR. PERKINS DISCHARGED.

London, May 26.—The Appellate Division of the State of New York has unanimously discharged George Wallbridge Perkins, a partner in the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan and Co., and vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, for having in the latter capacity passed payments as contributions to party electioneering funds. The society paid away £9,600 for this purpose, and Mr. Perkins was arrested on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree of this sum. In discharging the accused the court declared that no criminal intent on his part had been shown. The case will now proceed to the Court of Appeals.

AMERICAN MOTORIST.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

London, May 26.—Mr. Graff, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia (U. S. A.), was killed yesterday in an accident which happened to his car as he was driving outside the walls of Paris. Another American, Mr. R. Collier, accompanied by his valet was driving a motorcar at the rate of 40 miles an hour at Westbury, Long Island (U.S.A.), and collided with an express train. Both motorists were killed.

AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

MELBOURNE, May 27th.—The time allowed for the lodging of tenders for the proposed new Australian-English mail service will close on the 31st instant. No formal tenders have yet been received by the postal authorities, but the latter have been informed the several offers will be sent in. Inquiries have been made about the Suez Canal and Cape routes, and it is anticipated that tenders will be submitted for both routes. It is possible that a company or its agents may lodge two or even three tenders, as this is frequently done in connection with mail contracts. It is not unlikely that the British Government will be asked to reduce the Suez Canal charges on Australian mail steamers, in order that the cost of the service may be lowered.

When discussing the general question of oversea services and freights with the Premiers in Sydney last month, the Prime Minister said: The difficulty about the Suez Canal is that the charges are very heavy. The Federal Cabinet have had under consideration the making of representations to the British Government, which is the chief shareholder in this canal. Mr. Deakin also wrote to the Premier of Victoria as follows:—If you could see your way to support that by some brief resolution calling the attention of the British Government to the immense charges that are levied upon steamers passing through the canal, it would be a very useful thing. The Premiers did not take any notice of Mr. Deakin's suggestion, but it is understood that the Federal Ministers propose to persevere with their appeal to the Imperial authorities.

THE value of the net imports of gold into India during April 1906 was 26 3/4 lakhs of rupees and of silver, 204 lakhs.

THE MONSOON.

O the Monsoon, the deceptive Monsoon!
When will it come, this Invalu'ble Boon?
Government say it will *possibly* strive
To equal the year 1905!
Marvellous prophecy! Delphic, and terse!
"If it ain't better, perhaps t' will be worse"!
Some say the rains have already begun,
Others, (I fancy they're poking their fun),
Say that the monsoon will burst a week hence,
Thus India waits on in awful suspense.
Jupiter Pluvius grins once again.
To see the plump Bunnia betting on Rain.
"2 to 1 Thursday, and evens to-day.
"Friday a place" is a bet that should pay.
"Back it both ways; Who'll take Sunday at par?"
Such are the cries that ring through the Bazaar
Some folks insist that an inch should decide,
Some, on the other hand, inches deride.
"Monsoon is Wind when its blowing Sou' West,
"This is the only real practical Test."
Harassing Problem! renascent each June,
"How many inches should make a Monsoon?"

F.

RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

The monsoon has now earnestly set in in Poona. The weather is enjoyable, the sky is cloudy. It rained most part of the day to-day.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE match played last evening between the Telegraph and the R. A. resulted in a well deserved win for the former team. The game during the first stages was evenly contested and when half time was called the score was nil. In the second half the Telegraphists maintained play in the R. A. territory and managed eventually to score their first goal.

During the closing stages of the game there was a slight drizzle, and it was a difficult matter for the players to keep on their feet.

The following table shows results to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Aust.	Pts
Royal Scots	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Royal Artillery	2	1	1	0	3	0	2
Y M C A	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Rovers	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	2	0	3	5	2
City	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Telegraph	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Parel Gymkhana	3	0	3	0	0	9	0

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 11.

THE monsoon burst in Kathiawar yesterday. At about 2 p. m. clouds came rolling up over Bhownagar and a heavy storm sprang up followed by a heavy downpour. The fall was measured 1 in. 50 cts. in Bhownagar. This rain is well distributed having fallen up to Ningola, a stretch of 47 miles, amounting to over an inch. Reports of rain also having fallen at Dhassa and Lathi have reached here and the weather is not so hot, the temperature having fallen to 107° from 117°. It is still cloudy and more rain is expected. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi who is the Worshipful Master of the Kathiawar Lodge takes great care of his people. He has had huts erected in the villages of Panchedi and Adola for cultivators to live in at his own expense and he has built up a new village calling it Kothatalaodi where emigrants get free land to till.

GERMAN AIMS IN PERSIA.

AN IMPORTANT NEGOTIATION.

GULF COALING STATION.

IF what I hear from an authoritative source is true about the progress of German influence in Persia, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Stardard," it is high time that the arrangement outlined in "The Standard", between Russia and Great Britain for the settlement of the immediate future of that country should be definitely concluded, otherwise there is a great risk that Germany will obtain a privileged position, from which it will be hard to drive her.

I learn that the terms of an agreement have been settled—if, indeed the agreement itself has not been signed—between M. Naus, the Belgian official who administers the customs in Persia and the German Minister at Teheran, under which Germany is to lend Persia £1,250,000, and to receive in return for the accommodation a port or facilities for establishing a coaling station on the Persian Gulf at the terminus of the Baghdad railway. She is also to obtain permission to construct a railway branching from some point on the Baghdad line into Persia to Kermanshah. This line would follow the road from Baghdad to Teheran, and is destined, in the words of my informant, to penetrate "into the heart of Persia," that is to say, as far as Teheran at least. Meanwhile, at Kermanshah it would touch a region known to be rich in minerals and petroleum. Four new German Consulates are also to be established, one at Kermanshah, another at Shiraz, and the other two further south in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Ormuz.

German influence at Teheran is, I am told, very strong just now, owing, curiously enough, to the position which her diplomacy has patiently won at Constantinople as the friend and adviser of the Sultan. In that capacity she has been able to step in and suggest a method of settling Abdul Hamid's other boundary dispute—that relating to the Persian frontier. Persia was at her wits' ends to know how to get out of the quarrel without suffering moral as well as material damage, in view of her own powerlessness in the face of Turkish obduracy. Germany, it appears, has suggested a Boundary Commission, which is to leave Turkey in possession of the territory she has disched, but which will prevent further aggression by delimiting a frontier about which there can be no mistake. Thus Germany, the honest broker, has satisfied both sides, added to Turkey's indebtedness for favours already received, and opened an account of gratitude in Persia to be liquidated by favours to come.

Well-informed Frenchmen view with a good deal of alarm this spread of German influence in Asia Minor and Persia, although French ambitions in those parts of the world are not the same as when France first took upon herself the responsibilities of protector of the Christians in Western Asia. France may still desire to enjoy the empty, but high-sounding, title; but her dreams of a more tangible position in Syria are over. She does not wish, however, to see Germany succeed where she failed, and get a foothold at once in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. I here therefore on every side exhortations to Russia and England to be up and doing to settle their differences in the Near East before the German position becomes too strong to be left out of account. A propos of Persia it is understood here that the Shah's health has been unsatisfactory for some time and that he may be unable to undertake his proposed journey to Europe this year.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Drew Mr W J
Mann Mr J O
Porter Mr P B
Roberts Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Argles Major O W
Ashton Mr H S
Coates Mr J
Couran Mr W D B
Dinkhan Mr
Egerton Mr B
Lucy Mr A S
Lucy Mrs
Maynard Lt F H
Moore Lt Col W Q
Walsh Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Staley Mr Just A R]

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Doulton's.

A YOUNG SINGER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIREDOM.

LONDON, MAY 25.

IN the Dudley Galleries in Piccadilly, Messrs. Doulton have an interesting exhibition designed to illustrate some novelties in ceramic art, the result of a series of patient experiments at their factories both in Lambeth and at Burslem, in the Potteries (per. For some years past the Burslem artists have been engaged in a spirited attempt to rediscover the secrets of the old Chinese flambe. It is an open secret that the gorgeous red of the flambe rouge is due to an admixture of copper with the glaze, the only difficulty lay in its application, for few china clays sufficiently delicate could be found to withstand the intense heat required in the fixing. Even now, the manager informed me, they lost quite as many pieces as they produced. Moreover it is a very intricate process, because in certain atmospheric conditions the crimson changes to blue in the kiln. This is best illustrated in one vase shown, where the blue ground is in one place splashed with a deep stain of crimson. In the most successful pieces Doulton's have, however, succeeded in producing a very rich and deep crimson which has amply justified perseverance in the interesting experiment. Notably, a large flambe rouge vase decorated with a black silhouette landscape of a desert scene, in which the palm trees stand out in sharp relief against the crimson ground, is a strikingly handsome piece, and has, we believe, been acquired by Lord Lansdowne. Very effective, too, are one or two plaques decorated with silhouette figures that suggest Millet's inspiration. But not every piece is equally successful. The tone varies in depth and smoothness, inevitably when one remembers that a single draught in the firing kiln may mar the labour of months. But the exhibition goes to show that the Burslem experiments are directed with race skill and artistic ambition, and have been rewarded by no small measure of success.

Very notable is success attained in the experiments with crystalline glaze, which for a long time has been the secret of the famous Sevres works. The crystals are often unusually large, and mass with beautiful silky effect. At times their grouping is very effective. In one little vase they form a chance design that is almost Japanese in its quaint decorativeness. Here again the effective agent is a very simple chemical, borax to wit; the only secret as the manager of the Burslem works drily observed lies in its application. Doulton's seem likely to achieve conspicuous success here. The Lambeth works contribute some specimens of their well-known stoneware, which show that the palettes of their decorators have been enriched by clearer colours than have so far yet been attained in salt glazes. For dignity of form and reticence of colouring and design, two handsome vases by Mr. Marshall deserve the place of honour. Mr. George Tinworth contributes several terra cotta panels, the most elaborate of which purports to be a Spartan mother's (she of with-your-shield or on-your-shield renown) leave-taking of her son. The modelling of one or two of the female figures is very graceful, but the artist's allusiveness is more peculiar than convincing. Not only does the scene introduce the priests of Mars, but the Greek warrior's shield is inscribed with a reference to Heb. x. 35, and with another to the Epistle to the Ephesians.

We are informed that when Mme. Melba visited New Zealand in 1903, one of the greatest surprises she experienced in that land of many wonders was the beautiful contralto voice of a very young Auckland girl, Miss Irene Ainsley, who had no means to gratify her ambition to become a public singer. The prima donna at once came to the rescue; Miss Ainsley came to England, and has spent the last three years in diligent study. Her voice is a rich contralto beautifully mellow and sympathetic in quality a range from F up to B flat, and exquisitely even throughout. Apart from her singing, Miss Ainsley is an accomplished musician, and the few amateurs who have heard her in London and Paris predict a great future for the young New Zealander. Mme. Melba, in addition to providing the best possible tuition for her protegee, has personally directed her studies, and on July 3rd will give a concert in London to introduce Miss Ainsley to the English public. On Saturday, August 18th, a season of ten weeks will be begun, at Queen's Hall, of Promenade Concerts, under the conductorship of Mr. Henry J. Wood. It is, of course, now a matter of notoriety that these concerts attract a great number of people who are practically, by reason of their daily work precluded from attendance at the great Symphony Concerts which occur at the same hall from time to time. In any case Mr. Wood and his advisers usually give at these concerts programmes which are suited both to the learned pundits in music and to the men who desire to acquaint themselves with the best things which are now going in the musical world. There is no doubt that Mr. Wood will provide excellent fare for the patrons of the concerts, and that everything will be done in the finest possible way.

Wagner still rules the roost. It has been recognised as a definite principle that business, after all, is best to be considered where Wagner is concerned. On this account Covent Garden has been filled night after night by audiences desirous to understand and to appreciate the work of Wagner. The gallery itself, probably the most critical portion of the whole audience, has been filled to its uttermost. It is true that there is a certain society fashion which to a large extent dominates the popularity of Wagner in these days; that society fashion, however, can have no influence upon those men and women, who, just for the love of the music endure every kind of hardship, so far as playgoers can endure hardship, just for the sake of hearing beautiful music beautifully played. Miss Perceval Allen, who was the principle sole soprano on the occasion of the visit of the Leeds Choir and London Symphony Orchestra to Paris at the beginning of the year, seems to be making a great success, in only one may judge by the announcements which are now made of her various engagements. London, Norwich, Dublin, Liverpool, Belfast—these are only a few of the various musical towns to which she has been bidden. We are very glad to note this fact, because there is no doubt about the matter that Miss Allen has a wonderfully fine voice that she has a great sense of drama and that she uses both these exquisite qualities to their very last effect. She has chosen a career which is eminently suited for her; she possibly might not shine upon the operatic stage itself; nevertheless, she has the true sense of dramatic instinct, which carries her over the oratorio platform from one musical country to another.

Mr. Henry Russell, that most indefatigable of entrepreneurs, has now made the final arrangements for taking the San Carlo Company to America next year. The same company is also engaged for a long season at the French Opera House in New Orleans. Of course, Mr. Russell's company includes many stars of the first order, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann Hink, and Mille. Nielsen being included in the company. One cannot but wish success to a man who, through sheer pluck and industry, has worked his way through many difficulties, and one may be bold enough to say, through many calumnies, to the position which he determined at the outset of his career to obtain. There is probably no pianoforte player in the suburbs of London who does not delight in the works of Grig. Somehow or other, Grig has conquered what may be called the domestic public. He does not appeal possibly to large audiences; in fact, delicate and beautiful though his art is, he does not appeal to great concert rooms. He has made it his rule (and he has made his art subject to that rule) to live among the quieter places of life, and yet to do his work excellently in what may be called the miniature manner. Some twenty years ago he made his first visit to England, when his wife was present as vocalist at the popular Concerts.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

"WHAT IF RAJAH OR MAHARAJAH?"

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of short causes:—

The suit of Bansidhar Badridas against the firm of Sevaram Khusalchand was called on, Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Daydhoy & Co. for the defendants handed in a written statement, and said that a copy of it had been furnished to the other side. Counsel applied that the case, under the altered circumstances, should no longer be treated as a short cause.

The Judge: You will have to pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Davur: Why, my Lord?

The Judge: Because you have put in the written statement at the last moment, and made the plaintiff incur the costs of the day.

Mr. Davur: I am not bound do put in a written statement; I can go on without one, and still proceed with the suit as a short cause. It is for the purpose of making it convenient to Dali, that we have put it in. If anybody should pay the costs of the day, it should be the plaintiff, who had filed this suit against us, and brought us here for nothing. Why should we pay costs? My client is a Rajah.

The Judge: What if he were a Rajah or a Maharajah. It does not matter much.

Mr. Davur: He is a very wealthy man. He is Sevaram Khushalchand, a well-known millionaire, worth sixty lakhs. His firm is in Bombay.

The Judge: Costs to be costs in the cause.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who, instructed by Messrs. Molvi, Hiralal, Modi and Ranchhoddas, appeared for the plaintiff, begged to be heard before his Lordship finally passed his order for the costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

The Judge: Have you read the written statement, Mr. Taleyarkhan.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I have, my Lord. And what is more, I have found that every one of our points is admitted in it, except the one regarding a stamped delivery-order.

Mr. Davur: Oh, I am going to take more lawpoints than that, when the case comes on for hearing.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I am here, my Lord, to conduct the case as a short cause, and am ready to go on with it as such. It is the other side who come and file their written statement at the last moment.

The Judge: Costs to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I submit we are entitled to the costs of the day.

The Judge: I have made my order, Mr. Taleyarkhan.

In the suit of the firm of the Lakhmidas Gordhandas against Bhutaram Rambhujmal and others, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Molvi Hiralal, Modi and Ranchoddas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were merchants in Bombay. The defendants were dealers in gold, silver, cloth and so forth in Pind Dadankhan. Plaintiffs had acted as defendants' agents; defendants had passed to them five hundies for Rs. 400 each in part payment of claim, but those, on presentation at the due dates, were all dishonoured. A decree for Rs. 3,205 with interest and costs was passed against the defendants.

In the suit of Ebhrahimbhoy Hasanbhoy against Jehangir Manekji Contractor and others, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants, who were the heirs of Manakji Contractor, deceased, did not appear. Plaintiff said he had advanced to Manakji two sums, one of Rs. 65,00 and another of Rs. 9,000. Besides these, he had incurred expenses in repairing the buildings mortgaged to him by Manakji, and which urgently needed repairs. His claim amounted to Rs. 91,616. He wanted to foreclose. Were he to sell the buildings, they were not likely to get him this amount. A decree, embodying the necessary orders, was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

In the suit of Mr. N. C. Macleod, receiver of the estate of the firm of Radhakisan Dwarkadas, against Mullaji Sultanji and another, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not present. Counsel said the suit had been served with a notice through the Resident at Indore. Defendants carried on business upcountry in several places. Plaintiff acted as their agent in Bombay. Decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 4 275, with interest and costs.

In the suit of Mr. Pestonji Dinshah Khan and others against Ramprasad Mulchand, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Unwala and Pirozshah, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not present. Counsel said there was a Chamber order for substituted service of summons in the case. The suit was for recovery of balance, Rs. 5,741, due under a mortgage. Defendant had borrowed Rs. 10,000 on a Chichbaogly property known as the Silver Mill. Part of the adjusted amount was recovered by a sale of the property, and the claim was for the balance. Decree, with interest and costs was entered for the plaintiffs.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, conducted further enquiry in the case in which Dr. K. B. Shroff, Divisional Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Mr. Salehbai Habibula, proprietor of the Girgaon Paper Mills, and Mr. Sakaram Bhiwaji, engineer of the same mills, for so negligently using or permitting to be used the furnaces of the mills that the same did not consume as far as practicable their own smoke. The Hon. Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The complaint against the accused was that the firing in the mill furnaces was conducted at irregular intervals, which caused dense and black smoke to issue out to the great inconvenience of the neighbourhood. Mr. R. H. Hammett, a mechanical engineer, was called as a witness on behalf of the defence and a report made by him to the Company as to the condition of the mill furnace was put in. In this he stated that the firing must be very light. In fact he believed the conditions which he noticed there could not be found at any other factory or mill, and that even if a commonest cooly were appointed to do the firing he could not possibly make much smoke. Both the accused denied the truth of the complaint against them. The Magistrate reserved his decision till next Tuesday.

KILLING A RIVAL CULTIVATOR.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of the appeals of Moti Ranchod and Ranchod Jibhai, who were convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and were sentenced each to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or on default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for accused No. 2, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged, in pursuance of the common intention of both, with inflicting with sticks on Mara Kana such injuries on the head as were likely to cause his death. A disputed claim by the accused to certain fields mortgaged by their deceased aunt to one Rajaram was the cause of ill-feeling between the accused and Rajaram. The accused used threats and violence to any people engaged by Rajaram to cultivate the fields, in order that Rajaram might thereby be induced to relinquish the fields. The deceased Mara Kana took up one of the fields under a rent-note; and was bold enough, in spite of threats to continue to cultivate it the following year. On the night of the 3rd November last, the deceased was sleeping on his cot in the field he had rented, when about midnight the two accused came to the field and attacked him with sticks, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death. The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

The Chief Justice said: We are of opinion that the case is established as against accused No. 1, but in regard to accused No 2, we share the doubt expressed by the first assessor. We are not satisfied that he is proved to have been at the scene of the crime, and therefore we direct that, as against him, the conviction and sentence be set aside. In the case of accused No. 1, the conviction and sentence must be confirmed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid 'Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GUILDHALL.

THE "Praja Bandhu," referring to the banquet given to the Prince of Wales at Guildhall, discourses:—The speeches made at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Prince of Wales were not mere postprandial orations. They are full of political significance, not only as giving expression to the impressions formed by his Royal Highness, but as indications of the policy of the British people towards our country. In the words of the Lord Mayor the tour was not one of sport or pastime, but of duty and patriotism. Whether it was of vast importance and consequence to the people visited is a question on which opinions must differ. It is, however, nothing but the bare truth to say that their Royal Highnesses "in their intercourse with the native princes or rulers of India, as well as with the humblest classes manifested a kindly, tactful and sympathetic disposition." We have no objection to join in the hope expressed by the Lord Mayor that their visit to India may be fraught with blessing to every class of the people, though we incline to think that it is merely a pious benediction. As we have more than once said, the King-Emperor is for all practical purposes a mere figure—head unable to affect the destinies of our country men in any substantial manner though it must be admitted that he can exercise a certain amount of beneficial influence, if he so pleases.

RECENT FIRES IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" is doubtful as to the spontaneity of the recent fires in Bombay, and observes:—Accidents are generally solitary. Their repetition in quick succession tends to create a suspicion that there may be a method behind them. The recent fires in Bombay, by their very frequency, what one's curiosity to know their cause. In no case does the origin of the fire seem to have been satisfactorily explained. If it be nothing more than spontaneous combustion of cotton bales, even then this spontaneity requires to be scientifically investigated. The loss has been enormous, and much sympathy is due to those on whom it has fallen.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—Bombay seems of late to be carving an unenviable reputation for itself. It has already achieved fame with regard to the condition of its public health, with a mortality ratio of 60 per mille. Then it has earned a name in reference to mill-labour with the result that an amendment of the factory Act to regulate the hours of adult male labour is in active contemplation. And within the last fortnight it has earned further distinction by surpassing itself in the art of occult incendiarism. Fire, fire and fire. This has been the principal produlum of talk at present in the city. Wherever one goes the question is put: "What do you think of the recent fires? Are they not unusual? Fancy five fires on the Cotton Green in a day after two big conflagrations entailing a loss of 21 Lakhs of Rupees! Surely, it cannot be all "Spontaneous combustion" as is alleged. Can it not be deliberate incendiarism? The questions are perfectly natural. Grave suspicions have been aroused that these several fires in quick succession could be all spontaneous. As a matter of fact a full pressed bale is very hard to catch fire and the heat in Bombay has not been of that furnace blast character to kindle it by itself.

THE EXHIBITION AT BROACH.

The "Praja Bandhu" says:—The District Association of Broach has proved its useful existence by holding an Exhibition of our indigenous articles and products on a modest scale at that ancient and historical city. Recent unpleasant events in Bengal have brought about a sudden change in the sentiments of our people, and everywhere we see signs of our economic awakening. The country throughout its length and breadth has been roused from a state of culpable dormancy into remarkable activity and the potent cry of the industrial regeneration of India has been raised to swell the agitations for political and social reform. Here at least has been found a common platform on which the pucca congressman and his reviler meet and work in unison.

WOMEN DEDICATED TO GODS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—An important memorial to the Bombay Government, signed by Dr. Bhandarkar and others, has been referred to District Magistrates for enquiry and report. The memorial complains, in the first place, that although the marriage of a minor girl to a god, entailing, as it does, a life of prostitution on the girl, has been declared by the local High Court to be as offence punishable under section 372 of the Penal Code, the prosecutions for this offence are very rare, while the Murlis and Bhavanis, so dedicated are found in abundance in several places. The authorised interpreters of the existing law have relieved the Government of the responsibility of constituting the act complained of into a new offence. The District Magistrate will no doubt report why there has been so few prosecutions under the law. The memorial assumes that the Murlis, who are found in such large numbers in Poona, Bombay and elsewhere were dedicated when they were minors. The District Magistrates may throw doubts upon the accuracy of this assumption. Yet the common belief is that many a dedication, which is really punishable, goes unpunished. The police are the accredited detectors of crime, but they seem to regard themselves as guardians of the public peace rather than of morals. Indeed, many of them may have conscientious scruples to pose before the public as the protectors of morality when the public do not pay them the compliment of being above suspicion. If the existing agency is inadequate or unsuitable for the detection of offences of this particular kind, the law may perhaps require every priest or manager of a temple to give information to the proper Magistrate whenever a Murli is dedicated to the temple.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—A weighty memorial has been addressed by some prominent members of the Hindu community to the Bombay Government against a most heinous custom which is prevalent amongst the lower classes and which needs instant redress from law in the shape of suitable legislation for the suppression of the evil. Nothing can be more scandalous and revolting to the traditions of true Hinduism than that such a diabolical and infamous rite should be permissible and practised in broad day-light to the utter disgust of all who are endowed with a shred of heart and sense of shame. The practice is so wicked and frightfully shocking, that it passses all comprehension that Hindu society should have been privy to its existence and suffered it to exist as an indelible black spot on their social traditions and religious sentiments. Whilst the memorialists deserve the warm acknowledgement of the community for calling the attention of the Government for a suppression of the evil, the very sense of the enormity of the custom makes it a questionable issue if there is anything to thank those who have set the matter into motion. For it would seem as if they have done little beyond what any man possessed of a sense of decency and morality would have readily subscribed to.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

The "Gujerat Mitra" writes:—The world's sympathies and congratulations will go to the Young King and Queen of Spain whom an ever-watchful Providence has saved from tragic end at the hands of an assassin just when they had entered upon their nuptial felicity. No more dastardly outrage surely was ever perpetrated by anarchism since the beginning of time than that which fell to the lot of King Alfonso of Spain on the day he led the young and lovely Princess Ena of Battenburg to the alter. It is inconceivable and torturing to man's sense to find that just at the moment when a new era of happiness had opened for Spain and Madrid was ringing with marriage festivities that the newly-wedded Royal couple was brought face to face with death by the ruthless hand of a villain.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	17
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khanbharwada	2	2	11
E Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	4	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	17	16	102
Total plague deaths to date	133,249	267,2655	
Same date last year	24	29	119

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

CONDITION OF THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

THE SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

The premier industry of Bengal is now passing through a crisis, the severity of which will not be fully gauged until the accounts of the jute mills for this year are in the hands of the shareholders. It is certain that the present half year will show a very fair percentage of bad results, in some cases, inability to pay even preference interest, and whether the later half will prove more profitable is yet in the lap of the gods. A variety of causes have combined to bringing about this undesirable result, but the chief has been the condition of the raw material. In years gone by the profit of manufacture under a normal demand was so great that the cost of jute was a negligeable quantity, and the only trouble the mills had in those days was the want of sufficient demand to take off their production. This led to a serious crisis in 1884, when some of the mills were compelled to close, and the value of many shares descended almost to vanishing point and later similar situations have been met by the introduction of minimum rates, an artificial method which has, however, always reacted to the mills undering in the long run. Of recent years, in spite of the large extensions, the demand has increased rapidly and so permanently that except for short and rare intervals, supply has found it hard work to keep abreast, and we have the same situation as exists now in the tin and copper markets, a shortage of the raw material. This is the difficulty with which the mills have had to contend during the past two years, while the stocks of the world have been gradually dwindling until now the trade is practically working from hand to mouth. A part from this natural trouble the position has been and is very materially aggravated by other causes, such as speculation, labour troubles, want of union amongst the mills, etc. Speculations in jute, both here and on the other side, is now conducted on regular lines, and the market, instead of being governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, lies at the mercy of the bulls and the bears who pull the strings, and send prices up and down for their own benefit, or often with the reverse effect. This makes the position of the simple manufacturer almost intolerable, and thoroughly disorganises the jute market both here and at Home, and such a bold has the speculator now obtained of the market, that it is doubtful even if a series of bumper crops were to restore the balance of supply, whether we could maintain the comparative level so necessary for successful trading. The ryot, too, and the middleman, who have of recent years grown rich, are fully awake to the science of feeding the market and maintaining prices, so that the unfortunate mill man is between the devil and the deep sea. In Burma, some years back, many of the rice mills were reduced to a very low ebb through similar tactics on the part of the paddy dealers when a saviour arose, and organised a scheme of combined buying, which was so successful that on his leaving Burma last year the now once more flourishing mill owners voted him £10,000. It is certain that combination amongst our mills might bring about some good result, but not to the full, inasmuch, as the raw material is exported as well, and the foreign mill owner and the foreign speculator have to be reckoned with such combination, however, would have to be sincere and thorough. In looking at the past history of mill agreements, it is doubtful if these characteristics are attainable. Another very serious trouble is labour, and that seems now to be fairly universal throughout India, at all events Eastern India. Here again union and hearty agreement could effect a great deal. The air just now is free of strikes. In some cases they are undoubtedly welcome as helping to eke out slender supplies of jute and in others, where mills have good stocks of the raw material, they are not an unmixed evil, for jute can be sold at a better profit than bags. But they are not desirable, and it would be well for the mills as a body to take united action in the matter. Is a question whether the only remedy will not prove to be the adoption of the single shift in working. The extreme heat of the late has doubtless been a strong incentive to keep out of the mill, and this occurs every year with increasing intensity, affording another argument in favour of the single shift. For the past six months the mills have been working without electric light, thus reducing the output and the demand for jute, but on the 1st July full-time working will be resumed, a resolution to continue short-time for another six months being lost because of one dissentient. Government by majority is quite unknown in the Mill Association, the policy practically being everyone for himself and every man's hand against his neighbour. There is room for a strong leading personality to take charge of any movement in the direction of hearty combination, but looking at the extremely heterogeneous elements he would be called upon to unite, it is a question whether the task would not be superhuman. As in all companies, public the shareholders show the very slightest interest in their affairs, or this and other subjects would come up at mill meetings where, too, the conduct of some of the Managing Agents or rather mismanaging agents might be called into question, for an analysis of mill accounts reveals in some cases a remarkable series of bad years which cannot be attributed to bad luck. A shareholder's union is often talked about, but that would be as difficult to manage as the Mill Association, though it certainly behoves shareholders, looking at the uncertain prospects of their property just now, not to leave too much in the hands of Managing Agents, who may or may not be competent.

Another point which calls for the serious consideration of the jute trade is to what extent consumption of bags will be influenced by the high prices ruling. In all directions experiments are being conducted on other fibres, and seeing that the best jute is now valued again at the normal cost of hemp, it is obvious that the prospects of successful rivals to jute coming on the field are much increased. Australia is very angry at what they describe as the "tribute" exacted from them by the Asiatic and European capitalists of Calcutta, and are seriously discussing the shipments of wheat in bulk to avoid the purchase of sacking. With purchases to the extent of over Rs. 1 1-2 crores she is our largest customer after the United States, and feels in a position to assert herself. The Argentine has already taken a step in this direction, and ships half her wheat unbagged.

Since writing the above the Labour Report has made its appearance. It puts its finger on many weak spots in the recruiting and management of mill labour, but as regards the Jute Mills the strain running though the whole report is want of union amongst the mills. On the conditions of labour, and the causes of the constant shortage and trouble the report does not throw any fresh light, but it considerably emphasises all defects in the system or rather want of system, so that it is left to the managers and managing agents to deal with these points. The conclusion that more attention is paid to enticing than to recruiting labour is severe, but not unqualified, it being all part and parcel of this foolishly short-sighted policy which keeps each mill always on the defensive, and looking at every suggestion put forward in the light of its effect on individual mills and not on the industry as a whole. In most of the jute mills, certainly in all the new companies, the sanitary arrangements, housing water supply, etc, leave nothing to be desired, and the trouble of retaining labour when once it has been secured seems to lie more in the independence of the coolies and the fact that they can afford to satisfy their natural bent towards a certain amount of leisure. In quite a small percentage of cases is there any reasonable ground for a strike. When such exists, the evil is at once fairly and squarely remedied, but the difficulty as a rule is to find out the cause with a view to its removal. In one mill at the present moment the workers have been out for a fortnight, and they are all ready to come back now, the manager having threatened to sell off the jute and close the mill, but hang off until they receive an assurance that the ringleaders will not be punished. All through the dispute no cause of offence has been mentioned, and there has been nothing to remedy. It is perhaps hardly possible for an outsider to suggest much, but Mr. Foley's report will doubtless do some stirring up. One fact stands out that the mills want labour, and many congested districts can supply it. How to bring them together has yet to be satisfactorily settled. A Government Labour Bureau is mentioned both by Mr. Foley and Mr. Fremantle, and with approval by the latter. Except in so far as wholesale recruiting in one district for transference to another part of India, must of necessity be under Government control coolie catching might be left to the Mill Association to arrange the Government assisting, or perhaps better still by the mills themselves having suitable agents permanently located in likely district to advertise advantages of mill labour. It is, however, easier to catch your coolie than to keep them at regular work and that is a point on which no Government interference will avail.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A telegram from Gaza, Palestine, says:—"The Kaimakams of Geza and Beersheba, having been sent to Rafeh to search for and restore the missing boundary pillars before the arrival of the mixed Turco-Egyptian Commission which is expected shortly to delimit the frontier, have reported that the pillars could not be found, and must have been broken to pieces and buried in the sand. Consequently the Governor of Jerusalem arranged that two similar pillars, which can be procured from the ruins in the vicinity, shall be set up in place of the missing one. Accordingly the British Consular Agent at Gaza proceeded to-day to the locality to see that the pillars are set up in the same spot whence the others were removed. If that had been in India Lord Curzon would have been heard. He would not even allow a club to occupy a disused temple.

I trust (writes a correspondent) that I am not without due respect for the zeal of good men for the advancement of religion, but sometimes one meets with such over-zealous religious workers who are less somewhat too great demands on one's religious sympathy. The other day, as I stood by a stile on a hillside admiring a broad country prospect a man of a rather ministerial appearance approached. I moved to let him cross the stile, and as we were in the middle of a lonely scene I thought it polite to wish him good morning. He replied with some remark about the landscape, and this led to a few other words of casual conventional conversation. At the end of them I observed with some alarm that is face was beginning to show a marked change, and that he seemed very loth to move on. Suddenly he thrust his hand into his coat tails, produced a small black volume and, touching me with it, cried in a startling voice, Oh, sir, excuse me, but three score years and ten, and then—what? I am bound to confess that my courage and good manners both failed me at once, and that I beat a rapid and confused retreat down the hillside.

Previous stories of sleeping in church are capped by the following unvarnished tale of what really happened in a small church, or chapel-of-ease, in a hamlet not more than twenty miles from the Manchester Town Hall. It was in the days before Mr. Bruce's Act was passed for the closing of public-houses at ten o'clock in villages and eleven o'clock in towns. The clergy-man who did duty in the church on Sundays used to put up for the week-end at the public-house in the neighbouring village, and spent his Saturday nights in the company of the village roysterers. No wonder, therefore, that Sunday afternoon often found him in a somnolent mood. One day he fell asleep in the pulpit. The congregation silently stole away, and when the last one had departed the old clerk roused the sleepy parson and called on him to Wake up. What's to do? asked the parson, rubbing his eyes. They've all gone, said the clerk. Have they? the minister remarked, his mind wandering to the alehouse. Then sup up and let's go too.

A point of ethics which troubles some members of Parliament who are by no means in the habit of answering all the contents of their letter-bags is whether they are justified in appropriating the stamp on the envelope for reply. The majority would probably answer in the affirmative. Thus several bachelor members received after their election stamped envelopes for answer to the request for the photograph of the wife of the newly fledged M.P., with an account of her prowess, or insertion in a woman's newspaper. There can be no doubt that the stamped envelopes for reply is becoming a nuisance; but can a man with a clear conscience confiscate the stamp?

The Empress Eugenie having handed over a castle to some of her old friends it occurs to mind that she may have had the reversion of an estate in which Englishmen once had an interest. When Louis Napoleon was poor and friendless in London, he won the esteem of a Miss Howard, who occupied an unpretentious villa in the Wandsworth-road. She acted nobly by him, pledging her jewels to provide him with funds even submitting to arrest for his debts. These things Napoleon stored in his heart, and did not forget. When he became Emperor he sent for his erstwhile benefactress, created her a countess, and gave her an estate upon which she resided in happiness until the year before Sedan.

The interest ladies take to-day in dog shows, says a correspondent, may be seen by the spirited manner in which the canine fancy is made so popular. The Duchess of Newcastle, who has for years been an ardent fancier of the fox terrier, has consented to judge this breed at the Ladies Kennel Association's summer show in June. The Duchess is also to judge the stately and gently Borzos at this forthcoming summer carnival. It is well known in society as the circles that her Grace is quite the doyen in England as to the breed and representative type of this most beautiful and graceful pet, who has an exalted devotee likewise in Queen Alexandra, who never fails to send some lovely specimens to the Botanic Gardens each year from the Sandringham Kennels.

Mr. Eustace Miles has long been trying to persuade us to reform our diet by winning championships on nuts and pottage. Now he advances a stage, and has opened a restaurant near Charing Cross. But the earlier stage is still present, not only in the very person of Mr. Miles, fresh from saving England's tennis reputation at the eleventh hour from the victorious advance of young Mr Jay Gould, but in a "menu" and a restaurant abounding with his fame. On the walls are pictures of Mr. Miles dressed in flannels and carrying a racquet, and everywhere are hung up lists of his athletic publications. The bill of fare proclaims on the outside Mr. Miles's scholastic, athletic, and literary achievements, and explains the aim and idea of the restaurant, with the various important points neatly underlined. Then again, the bill itself is enlivened with crisp annotations. These go well with salad. These dishes are refreshing and purifying, but not sustaining when taken alone. The special Eustace Miles salad dressings are used unless otherwise ordered, and so forth. The majority of the dishes are, of course, like those obtainable at any vegetarian place, but most of them are given body by the Eustace Miles proteid food, while the list of teas, coffees, biscuits, cocoa (as supplied to Eynar Mikkelsen, the Arctic explorer), cooking utensils, and numerous fresh concoctions, all of which bear the name of Mr. Miles, is too long for quotation. No one can go wrong, for N.B.I reads Dishes are sustaining unless otherwise described.

In talk with a Norwegian resident in London writes the correspondent, I heard some interesting detail of Ibsen's later life. Until the last year he was sometimes to be seen in the streets in Christiania near the little house were he lived, in the neighbourhood of the Royal Palace. After his return from his long voluntary exile he was careful not to identify himself with any political party. It was a disappointment to some of his countrymen to find that he did not lend his influence to the separation policy nor permit any opinion of satisfaction on the result to get abroad. Possibly his friendship with King Oscar, who is only a year younger than Ibsen had something to do with his reticence. In stature as well as in some other ways Ibsen resembled the German artist Von Menzel, who died last year. Before his illness broke up his ordinary life it was his custom each day to walk to the Grand Hotel, sit at the same table, the same waiter brought him the same drink and the same newspaper, and he departed at the same hour. So regular were his habits that that they used to say in Christiania that people set their clocks by Ibsen. He was a great reader of newspapers until the last. In his youth the Icelandic sagas were his favourite books, and when my informant visited him in 1901 Ibsen told him that he would write more dramas like The Warriors of Helgeland out of them if he thought he could get the people to like them. But his writing days were done. His plays which are produced most in his own country are the earlier ones. The Pretenders being perhaps the favourite with The warriors of Helgeland and Brandt coming next. Ibsen had lived many years in Munich and in Rome, and had visited France a few times and Denmark frequently, but he had never been to England and knew no English. His chief connection with us was, of course, through Mr. Archer, and he also knew Mr. Gosse. He was happy to enjoy the society of his wife until the last. Their son Sigurd, who was a Minister of State in a Swedish-Norwegian Government, married Bjornson's daughter, and all Norwegians hope for great thing from their children, in whom until the two great literary dynasties of the North.

EPIGRAMS FOR EVERYDAY USE.

The loving cup is seldom intoxicating, when the bubbles of vanity have evanesced.

A mind is not necessarily wholesome because it is hermetically seal d.

The best compliment a man can pay a girl is to ask her not to marry him.

Gambling and Sport belong to the same species: A cur and a deerhound are both dogs.

The extravagances of other people are necessaries of life to ourselves.

High living and plain thinking—for a nation of shopkeepers.

Lawyers and clergy make good confederates; both are fishers of men.

Three secrets of success: In society, to forget one's manners; in business to lose one's morals in politics, to eat one's words and to lose one's principles.

Cynicism is only idealism turned inside out.

Some modern writers think they must stand on their heads to obtain a new view of Life.

Anti-Puritanism is the last effort of Puritanism to be taken seriously.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes — Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS

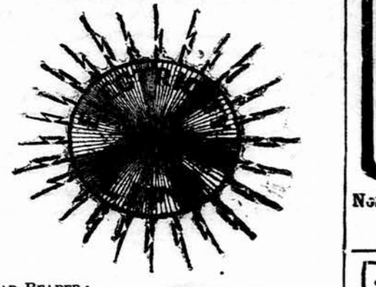
Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the —— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at —— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But, what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, was benefited or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And you can get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office, has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt." Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practitioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books setting forth in logic English, my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to YOU, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in CONVINCING the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

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For the relief of Aches and Pains as, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Growth, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

"Ah God, the harmless people whom we found
In Hispaniola's island-Paradise!
Who took us for the very Gods from Heaven,
And we have sent them very fiends from Hell;
And I myself, myself not blameless, I
Could sometimes wish I had never led the way."

Ovid said, and Colonel Newcome was fond of saying after him, that the study of literature "emollit mores." Evidently the same opinion was in the mind of that anonymous donor who has endowed a series of lectures on modern German literature at the Taylorian Institution in Oxford, his object being to promote cordial relations between this country and Germany. That is not a bad rough translation of the Ovidian phrase. There is much to be said for this idea, which might profitably be copied in other universities. The most severely British prejudices against a given race will seldom outlast the strain of a three weeks' stay in their midst. Chauvin was a denizen of the Boulevards, and the people who are loudest in reprobating the ambitious designs of Germany are usually home-keepers. Unfortunately a course of Continental travel cannot always be prescribed as an antidote to this dangerous habit of mind, and the next best thing is a study of foreign literature.

Free literary intercourse with other nations, wrote Carlyle in one of his early attempts to bring Germans and English into closer accord—what is it but an extended Freedom of the Press, a liberty to read (in spite of Ignorance, of Prejudice, which is the worst of Censors) what our foreign teachers also have printed for us? Ultimately, therefore, a liberty to speak and to hear, were it with men of all countries and of all times; to use, in utmost compass, those precious natural organs by which not knowledge only but mutual Affection is chiefly generated among mankind? It is a natural wish in man to know his fellowpassengers in this strange Ship, or Planet, on this strange Life-voyage; neither need his curiosity restrict itself to the cabin where he himself chances to lodge, but may extend to all accessible departments of the vessel. In all he will find mysterious beings, of Wants and Endeavours like his own; in all he will find Men; with these let him comfort and manifoldly instruct himself. Carlyle was successful—as we all know—in rousing that interest in German literature which he desiderated. Germany has changed toto coelo since those peaceful times of tobacco-fogged professors at whom we have never been quite forgiven for laughing. There is all the more need for us to learn to understand her again

Treasure-hunting, as Stevenson has reminded us, is one the most natural delights and enthralling occupations. Perhaps the search after a pirate's hoard buried on some lonely island in the Caribbean Sea is more exciting than the hunt for literary relics in a wastepaper basket that has been upset for twenty centuries. But even those who follow the latter occupation have plenty of sport, as we learn from the latest report on the Oxyrynchus excavations by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. In the course of their systematic search of the rubbishheaps which now form the chief relic of that once flourishing and populous city they had the good fortune at the beginning of this year to come on the place where some forgotten scholar had flung out the damaged papyri from his library, which have remained decipherable in parts though the lapse of more than fifty generations. Among these fragments were considerable portions of hitherto unknown works by Pindar and Euripides. This is a curious verification of Wordsworth's poetical fancy:—

"Oh ye who patiently explore
The wreck of Herculanean lore,
What rapture could ye seize
Some Theban fragment or unroll
One precious, tender-hearted scroll
Of pure Simonides!

"That were indeed a genuine birth
Of poesy: a bursting forth
Of genius from the dust.
What Horace gloried to behold,
What Maro loved, shall we unfold?
Can haughty Time be just!"

After noticing Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Theophano," Byzantine history was recommended in these "Notes" to all novelists and dramatists in search of a plot, and many letters were received asking where some popular guide through its mazes could be obtained. M. Charles Diehl has now supplied this want in his "Figures Byzantines," in which he has brought together some of the most romantic episodes in the life of that Court which, with all its faults, kept alive the light of Greek learning, and was for eight centuries accepted as a pattern and exemplar by barbarous Europe. Here, besides the histories of tempestuous empresses like Theodora and Theophano, the unlearned reader may enjoy the adventures of Basil, the Macedonian, the ragged boy who was found asleep on the steps of a church in Constantinople, and afterwards, by the successive exercise of the arts of wrestling, horse-breaking, playing the complaisant husband, and, of course, assassination, himself ascended the Imperial Throne, and gave Byzantium its last vigorous dynasty. Or he may read of the life of the Empress Zoe, who married for the first time at the age of fifty, and, exiled and compelled to take the veil by her worthless husband, Michael the Bargeman, yet lived to head at least one successful revolution, and died twenty-two years later, with sufficient charms to recommend her to her last husband.

Constantine Monomachos. So, too, he will find here the charming figure of Athenais, the fair Pagan with whom the pious Theodosius II. fell in love, and of the stately Irene, herself the founder of a dynasty, and Anna Dalassena, the mother of those Comneni whose reigns are illustrated by Sir Walter in "Count Robert of Paris." M. Diehl, as becomes a professor of the University of Paris, though readable enough, does not neglect everything for gossip, and will have it that the Byzantine civilization owed its endurance, not to emperors and empresses, but to the solid and tattered middle-class, who, according to him, pursued the even tenor of their cultured and decent way without regard to the vagaries of their too gay or too pious sovereigns. It may be so, but it seems to me that this was rather the cause of the downfall of the Empire than of its persistence. What was his vaunted bourgeoisie doing when Zoe Born-in-the-Purple was wasting on lover after lover the riches which, properly applied, might have defended the Empire against the Turks? Or when Basil the Macedonian—not the worst Emperor that Constantinople has seen—was engaged in the coldblooded murder of his benefactor, Michael III.? As in France and America, under somewhat similar circumstances, they were so absorbed in the pursuit of dollar-hunting that they left the defence of their country to mercenaries and allowed any adroit adventurer that came uppermost to run the Government. What said the poet about the land where wealth accumulates and men decay?

Sir Edward Grey, now, happily for the nation, Foreign Secretary, is the subject of M. Jacques Bardoux's last addition to his gallery of British statesmen. Needless to say his opinion of his subject is extremely flattering, and he does full justice both to the patriotism—which he would perhaps call by another name—of the Foreign Minister and to the skill with which he has been able to resign himself to measures of which, it is hinted, he does not always approve. For the rest, M. Bardoux shows himself, as always, well-informed as to the broad lines of English politics and is absolutely right when he says that since 1854 the great Liberal party has never been more than a complex of heterogeneous groups. He makes with a work, however, of the Grey pedigree, and rather jumps at conclusions when he says that Sir Edward learned the gentle art of fly-fishing on the shady banks of the Isis. Yet he notices that the Lord Grey who was one time Governor-General of Canada was one of the founders of the doctrine of imperialism and a contributor on its foundation to the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Reading over again in Dr. Knapp's excellent edition the Lavengro and Romany Rye of my old favourite George Borrow, one is struck to find repeated at the end of the former book the editor's opinion that the adventures therein narrated are really those of the author, or that, in other words, the story is an exact autobiography. That Borrow took his local colour from nature, and made use of his own experiences as a gentleman tramp when writing the books in question is indeed manifest; but that the events in question happened as there described will take a good deal of believing. The adventure of Isopel Berners probably wanted a good deal of Bowdlerising before it could appear in the life of one who describes himself as "the servant of a certain society which has the overthrow of Popery in view," and the conclusion in the lady's transfer of herself to America is evidently forced upon the author by the exigencies of the situation. But the dragging in of the long arm of coincidence in the meeting of Lavengro first with the "Man in Black" and after with the postilion who knows his antedents, is only one instance of what can hardly be anything else than "Flat, flagrant machinary."

Liberia has so often served as a battle-ground in the discussion of what is called out West the colour war that it will be interesting to learn what an expert ethnologist and experienced traveller like Sir Harry Johnston has to say of the black republic. His book on the subject is due from Messrs. Hutchinson very shortly, in two volumes at two guineas net. The work is to be rich in illustration, as might have been expected from an author so adept with the brush. We may instance twenty-eight coloured plates from the author's own sketches, and a large number of plates of botanical and scientific interest generally, not to mention maps and photographs, to the extent of 200 in all. The volumes are to be in super-royal octavo, with end-papers in colour from Sir Harry's own designs, and when complete they ought to be a singular instance (perhaps the best yet) of how one man's energy and versatility can surround a subject entirely his own.

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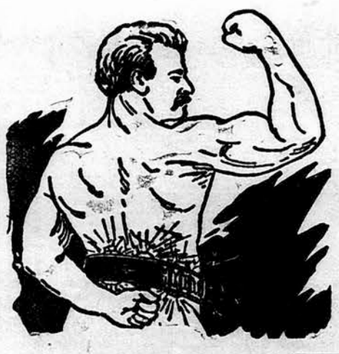

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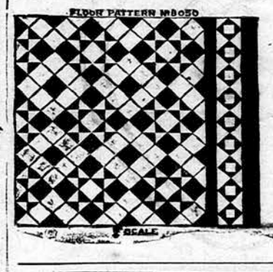

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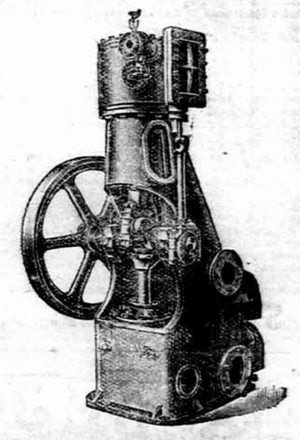

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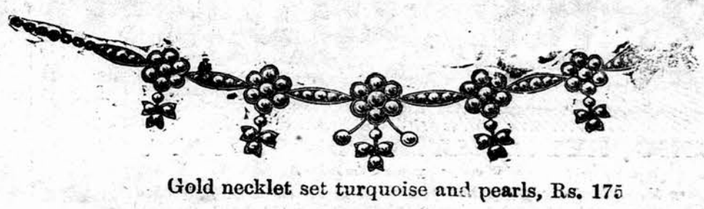

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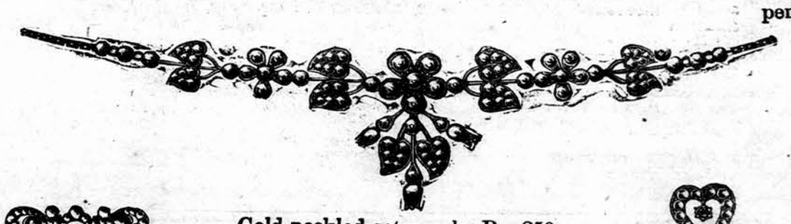

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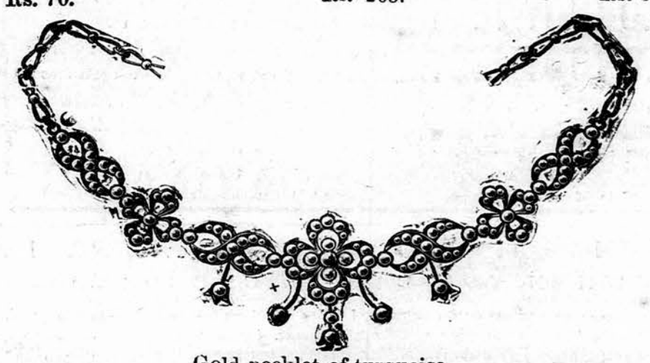

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